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LAST EDITION

RELIEF TRAIN IS SENT BY CHRISTIAN SCIENCE OFFICIALS

Special Party Goes From Boston
to Halifax With \$10,000 and
Food and Clothing for the
People Who Need Aid

Speedy action was taken by the Christian Science organization in Boston to provide relief for Halifax people who are in distress on account of the explosion of the munitions ship and the resulting fire. Efforts to send aid on Saturday were at first hampered by reason of the fact that there was no through train available at the time when a party could be made ready to start. Agents of the Christian Science Board of Directors were able, however, to make arrangements with the Boston & Maine Railroad for a special train, which left this city Saturday evening, saving many hours in getting the needed aid to its destination.

Meanwhile, in Boston, special arrangements were made for relief collections in The Mother Church, and also in many of the branch churches in other cities, and the comforts for forwarding committee took charge of the gathering of clothing and supplies, and the forwarding of them to Halifax.

Resident \$10,000 in cash and letters of credit, the representatives of the Directors took first aid in the form of warm clothing, food and other necessary articles to be distributed among the sufferers at Halifax.

On board the special train, as representatives of the Board of Directors were: Ralph E. Parker, Mrs. Edith W. Parker, Charles H. Welch, William Bradford Turner, R. Howard Cooley and Dr. Frank C. Colby.

When it became known that a train had been arranged for, by the Directors, City Hall officials telephoned saying that certain others wished to send along some of the city's doctors and supplies, and this was quickly arranged. The Red Cross officials also asked for opportunity to send along some of their material, so that the special train of the Christian Scientists actually carried 30 or 40 other people interested in giving aid or in reaching Halifax at the earliest possible moment.

The special collection taken at the services in The Mother Church on Sunday, which is but a preliminary one, as no proper notice had been given, amounted to \$4,693.04. And if further relief is necessary, the directors are prepared to send nurses, etc. Collections taken in Christian Science branch churches are also yet to be reported and made available.

A message was received in The Mother Church from Jennie B. Stevens, representing Christian Scientists in Halifax, reading as follows: "Gratefully report all our people safe and well."

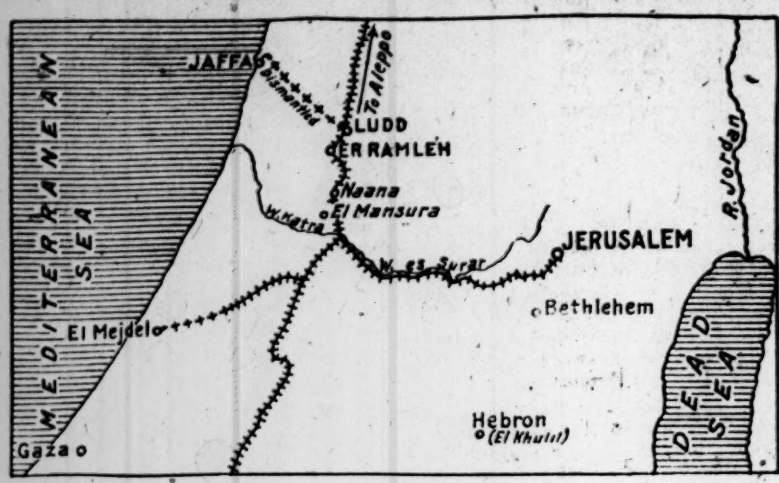
A telegram from Mr. Welch, one of the party, received by Mrs. Welch, in Boston, stated that the train arrived two hours late in Fredericton Junction, N. B. It said that the weather was good and they had had a fine trip.

Christian Science Special

Dispatch From Moncton, N. B., Reports Progress of Relief Train

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONCTON, N. B. (On the Christian Science special train, 3.30 p. m. Sunday)—Got away on time in the storm Saturday night, outran it in a few hours and arose with a shining sun. We have with us on our special Dr. Stafford sent out by Mayor Curley of Boston, Dr. Dolan, representative of the Fore River shipbuilding plant, two other physicians, and about 35 others.

(Continued on page six, column three)



British victory in Palestine

General Allenby's efforts have been crowned with success, Jerusalem now being in possession of British troops

SUPREME COURT IS RECONVENED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court of the United States today reconvened, following a two-week recess. One of the decisions handed down was to the effect that intimidation by union labor of mine owners through threats of financial loss to the operators is unlawful.

Several cases involving the constitutionality of the Selective Draft Act will be argued tomorrow or Wednesday.

After handing down opinions next Monday, the court will recess for the holidays to reconvene on Jan. 7.

REVOLUTIONARIES OUST GOVERNMENT

Portuguese Revolution Results in
Overthrow of Ministry—New
Régime to Fulfill All International
Obligations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LISBON, Portugal (Saturday)—The last three days have witnessed another revolution in Lisbon sufficiently successful to overthrow the Ministry. The revolutionaries were led by Dr. Sidonia Paes, former Minister at Berlin, and Colonels Soares, Rogadas and Branco. At the close of the fighting, the revolutionaries were strongly entrenched in King Edward VII's Park and included a couple of infantry regiments, cavalry regiments, an artillery regiment and the whole of the Lisbon Military Academy. The Government had their headquarters on the cruise Vasco da Gama. One torpedo boat fired on the town.

The revolutionaries sent a wireless message, declaring that if the bombardment did not cease the forts would bombard the ships.

Eventually, after the Government had endeavored to surround the revolutionary forces, it proposed that hostilities should cease, so as to avoid disastrous dissensions in the army, and the President accepted its resignation.

The Revolutionaries state, in a manifesto, that they have fought for the salvation of the Fatherland and the Republic, menaced by a miserable Government composed almost entirely of monarchists. They will now form a cabinet of serious-minded, capable men, who will seek to administer the country with that equality, liberty and tolerance under which all can live.

The manifesto concludes: "We solemnly shall continue to stand by the side of our ancient ally, Great Britain, and of all other allies, undertaking, for our part, to fulfill all international obligations entered into in the name of the Portuguese nation."

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(Continued on page six, column three)

JERUSALEM NOW IN BRITISH HANDS

Turks Retire From the City Under
the Pressure of General
Allenby's Forces—British Also
Advance in Mesopotamia

The principal feature in today's war news is the capture of Jerusalem by the British forces. No details are as yet available. In Mesopotamia, the British, advancing up the Tigris, from Shirabon, and assisted by the Russians on their right flank, striking from Khanikin, severely defeated the Turks, on Wednesday, south of Delil Abbas, through which place they were driven in flight to the village of Kara Tephah, 25 miles further north. On Friday the aeroplanes bombed Tuz Kurmatli, with the effect that the Turks seem to have taken alarm, and to have set fire to the coal mines at Kifri, some 25 miles north again of Kara Tephah and about the same distance southeast of Tuz Kurmatli.

In spite of all German claims to great victories in Italy, no very violent fighting appears to have taken place, though an attempt to turn General Diaz's left flank has been once more stopped by the Italians, this time, supported by the British and French reinforcements.

Particulars of Jerusalem

LONDON, England (Monday)—Jerusalem has fallen into the hands of the British forces, which have been operating in Palestine, under the direction of General Allenby.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bonar Law, made the announcement in the House of Commons late today.

Two bodies of British troops, Mr. Bonar Law said, surrounded the city and cut it off from the Turkish general lines of communication. Thereupon the city surrendered. Mr. Bonar Law declared that on Saturday the British attacked the Turkish lines southwest and northwest of the city, and drove the enemy from these positions. Jerusalem was thus isolated. The Turkish commander promptly surrendered.

General Allenby will make his formal entrance into the city tomorrow.

Jerusalem is a city of Judea, and capital of Palestine. It stands on a plateau formed of two hills and bounded both east and west by valleys, that on the east being the valley of the brook Kidron referred to in the New Testament. To the north there are also two valleys. For long it was thought that the name of Jerusalem was given to the city after its conquest by David, but this judgment has been reversed by the discovery of the Amarna tablets, in 1890. Here the name occurs in the form of Urusalim, some 500 years before the time of David.

In the Book of Joshua it is spoken of as Jebus, with the explanatory note "which is Jerusalem," and an account is given of Joshua's assault on it. It soon fell back, however, into the hands of the "stranger," and was not until the time of David that it was permanently captured and made the seat of the royal government. This occurred at the beginning of the Tenth Century B. C. A thousand years later, after its utter destruction by Titus, the Roman general, it was rebuilt, though on a smaller scale, by the Emperor Hadrian. In 614 the city was taken by Chosroes the Persian.

In 1099, by Godfrey of Bouillon and his knights, thus returning once more into Christian hands. But the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem was not long-lived, nor was it by any means stable during its continuance. It fell in 1244, after having been for a short time in the hands of the excommunicated Frederick II, to whom it had been ceded by treaty in 1229, after having been captured by the Muhammadans. Since 1244 Jerusalem has remained in Muhammadan hands, and during this period its history has been comparatively peaceful and uneventful.

Violent Artillery Activity
PARIS, France (Monday)—Violent artillery activity on the right bank of the Meuse at Chambray and in Alsace was reported in today's official statement.

Armistice Is Signed
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The signing of an armistice with Russia, affecting the lines between the mouth of the Dniester and the Danube, was announced in today's official statement.

Italians Taken Prisoner
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—More than 200 prisoners were taken when German troops on the Piave stormed an Italian bridgehead at Sile, east of Capoville, today's German official statement asserted.

Two German Raids
LONDON, England (Monday)—Two German raids driven off was all Sir (Continued on page two, column three)

ITALIAN ARRESTS
IN BOLO AFFAIR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Monday)—Three former members of the Italian Chamber, Signori Bouanno, Brunicardi and Dini, have been arrested for complicity in the Bolo affair.



General Korniloff as a young officer

One of the leaders in the counter-revolution which has been started in the Don region of Russia

HIGHER RAILROAD RATES INDORSED

Boston Chamber of Commerce
Representative Favors Plan as
War Measure With Study of
Situation for Future Tolls

Immediate granting to the New England railroads of their requests for increased passenger and freight rates as an emergency war measure, and the appointment of a joint commission composed of representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroad shippers, the state transportation officials to study the New England transportation problem as a basis of future rates, was advocated by W. A. Chandler, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the rate hearing in Boston today.

Mr. Chandler said that in making his proposition he was supported by E. A. Thorston, representing the Textile interests of New England, and by Robert Kanton, who is appearing in behalf of Maine shippers and the Public Utilities Commission of that state.

Mr. Chandler declared that the shippers were not opposed to rate increases for the railroads, provided such increases were temporary, or for the duration of the war. He was opposed, however, to granting the requests of the railroads for an indefinite period and then compelling the shippers to show cause for a reduction or revision in such rates at the close of the war.

The proposition of Mr. Chandler was submitted to Interstate Commerce Commissioner George W. Anderson before the latter left for a three days' visit to Washington, and will probably be taken up upon his return.

In the meantime the hearing is being continued under the direction of Examiner W. LaRoe Jr., of the Interstate Commerce Commission. With Mr. LaRoe on the judges' bench today were Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman and Rate Expert C. Peter Clark of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, and W. R. Warner of the Vermont Public Service Commission.

The first witness was Vice-President R. Van Ummerson of the Boston & Albany Railroad, whose testimony dealt entirely with freight rates on that road. Mr. Van Ummerson presented numerous tables of class freight rates and compared these rates with those now in operation in the Central Freight Association territory. He was closely questioned by Examiner LaRoe as to the justification of the New England lines in adopting under their petitions, the rates under class C which obtain in the Central Freight Association, although conditions, according to Mr. LaRoe, were entirely different.

Mr. Ummerson declared that the fuel difficulty necessitated such a rate, but Mr. LaRoe pointed out that the same difficulties obtain in Southern Michigan, while the joint haul there is longer. Mr. Van Ummerson admitted his inability to answer the question, and Mr. LaRoe declared that the attempt of the Boston & Albany to justify its Class C rate was unsatisfactory.

Continuing, Mr. Van Ummerson stated that he would eliminate all rates for less than carload lots including those for commodities. He believed that railroads in the country should handle principally coal, grain, lumber, steel, copper and granite. He admitted that much of the merchandise business of the Boston & Albany was on westbound shipments. He believed that the long list of exceptions to the rates for less than carload lots, which are published by the New England lines, could also be eliminated without injury to the industries in the northeastern section of the country.

Mr. Chandler and Mr. Rantoul also

SERIOUS UPRISING IN DON, URAL AND UKRAINE REGIONS

Army Leaders Come Out in Open
Defiance of the Bolshevichsky
Government—Cadets and
Bourgeoisie Behind Them

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—General Kaledine in the Don and Gen. Ataman Dutoff in the Ural regions, have come out in open defiance of the Bolsheviki and Mr. Trozky has set Ensign Krylenko and his revolutionary forces in motion to crush them. The Ukrainian republic, which covers the Kaledine territory, is also apparently in direct rebellion, for reversing the method of the railway union in other instances, it is permitting General Kaledine to draw troops to his own region through Ukrainian territory, while preventing the Soviets from sending their forces through Ukraine for the suppression of General Kaledine's revolt.

Mr. Trozky has been doubtful of the attitude of Ukraine, but the position is apparently now clear. The Ukrainian Rada has been concentrating troops in its own territory, and Mr. Trozky has apparently been endeavoring to persuade returning Ukrainian troops that the Ukrainian Rada is a bourgeois Government, and their duty is to support the Soviets in Ukraine.

The Bolshevichsky Government threatens extremely severe penalties against counter-revolutionaries, declares the Ural, Don and other places to be in a state of siege, directs local revolutionary garrisons to act firmly without awaiting orders, forbids negotiations or attempts at mediation with counter-revolutionary leaders, threatens severe punishment for anyone assisting the counter-revolutionary leaders, outlaws these leaders, and makes an appeal to the Cossacks to throw off the yoke of General Kaledine.

General Korniloff is with General Kaledine. All available news indicates that the armistice negotiations were a failure, that Germany put forward humiliating terms and that the Bolshevichsky demands for the nontransference of troops and the evacuation of Moha Island were a counterblast to these terms.

There is nothing to indicate, however, that the Bolshevichsky movement is not continuing to spread in the army and the Bolsheviki are putting the blame for their position on the Allies.

Meantime, the Russian army performs none of the functions of a fighting army, and the situation may be as good for the Germans as it is ever likely to be.

A proclamation to the Russian nation has been issued by the Russian Government, announcing that Generals "Kaledine and Korniloff, assisted by the Imperialists and Constitutional Democrats, have raised a revolt and declared war in the Don region against the people and the revolution."

The proclamation adds that "the Constitutional Democrats and Bourgeoisie are supplying the revolting generals with scores of millions."

"There Is a Russia"

A. Merezhkovsky Sends Message
of Hope to Her People

CHICAGO, Ill.—The following article, by A. Merezhkovsky, translated by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago, appeared in the Russkoye Slovo of Moscow on Sept. 4. It attracted much attention, as Mr. Merezhkovsky is one of Russia's deepest thinkers.

Russian revolutionary democracy does not wish to be patriotic. This apparent absence of patriotism, of love of a people for itself—and this at a moment when it is a question of the very existence of this people—is a phenomenon unique in history. How sweet to hate one's country.

And wait its destruction. And in the ruin of one's country see The sign of the world's regeneration. (The Russian poet, V. Pechevin, 1840.) This looks like madness. As if a whole people were seized by a wild desire to destroy itself. Not only our enemies, the Germans, but our friends, the French and English, would define this terrible illness as madness. But why have we thus failed to show fondness for ourselves? Is it indeed madness, or is it barbarousness? Or is it perhaps holiness?

It is doubtful that it is holiness. Though it is possible that this is only a new Bolshevichsky reading of the "Holy Russia," with its Messianic message? No, it is rather the result of barbarousness, of darkness, of ignorance. For did we not have the years 1812 and 1813? The dark masses were patriotic then; devoted love of the country then saved Russia. Is it possible that since that time we have become barbarous? Yes, perhaps we have become barbarous, as the result of slavery. Slaves have no country; only children are free, and slaves are not children; slaves have no mother—have no country.

The Russian conscience—the Russian Intelligentsia—was in a tragic situation. In a holy and just manner it hated autocracy. But autocracy was not the mask of Russia—it was the face; it was not a

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mere outlined form—it was the internal substance, the soul of Russia. Peter the Great was the real founder of Russian autocracy. And Peter built a new and revolutionary Russia. "From Peter dates the revolution in Russia, which continues even to our day," writes Pushkin. Peter—the greatest Russian autocrat and revolutionary, both at once—a Bolshevik. Thus autocracy was intertwined with revolution, and revolutionary Russia goes back to Peter. Nicholas II was easily overthrown, but how is one to overthrow Peter?

Oh powerful master of destiny! Did you not, with an iron bride at the height, at the precipice, jerk Russia to her haunches?

The iron bride broke, and Russia fell into the chasm. This is the empire order of events. But in the metaphysical order autocracy was closely bound to orthodoxy. In orthodoxy are the deepest roots of autocracy, and the revolution has not reached these roots, has not even seen them.

Autocracy penetrated Russia through and through, empirically autocracy ate into the bones of Russia like a chain. And now the bones are being broken with the chains. Metaphysically autocracy ate into the faith of Russia, for the people did indeed believe that the Tsar was from God. One cannot lose in three days a faith to which one has held for a thousand years.

The Russian intelligentsia loved the ideal, free Russia, and hated the real, slavish Russia; so they both loved and hated. Our love for Russia was a hating love, and we did not know how to differentiate our love from our hate. Those who discarded patriotism with the greatest emphasis were indeed the true patriots.

Then autocracy was overthrown, and one could love free Russia, and love with devotion. It would seem—not love and hate at one and the same time, but only love. Why, then, do we continue not to love? What prevents off now from loving Russia? The first stage of the Russian revolution was not a class, but a common, national and patriotic revolution. Not the workmen and soldiers (as our demagogues affirm) but the Russian intelligentsia were the historical, genuine revolutionary advance guard—from Ryleyev and Pestel to Kerensky and Savinkoff. The Russian intelligentsia carried this non-class, national idea of revolution. The Russian revolution undoubtedly was inspired by revolutionary patriotism, by love for country. Autocracy was ruining Russia, while Russia was in a war. And in order to save Russia, not a class but the whole people rose in patriotic outburst. But that lasted the first two or three days. Love for Russia gave a blinding flash, broke the chains—and went out.

Then we found ourselves in frightful darkness. At that moment appeared the evil, false, crawling, distasteful, shadowy, equivocal formula: "so long as." One said: you may love Russia so long as it does not contradict the "international." In substance there is no ground for protest against this formula. Despite all its mistakes, the revolution, internationalism contains the absolute truth, and is the absolute negation of war. And this truth in internationalism coincides in a remarkable way with the deepest national characteristics of Russia. Tolstoy best expresses this trait of character. The fundamental "secret" in the deep sense of this word, is a kind of eternal metaphysical and physiological repulsion from violence as a system, as a method of state activity—a kind of in-born anarchism, a natural anarchism; and this is a Russian national characteristic.

The question of war, which is of course inseparably connected with the question of patriotism, came into conflict with this Russian national characteristic. We Russians, all of us, military and civilians, simply do not like war. One must not fight wars—but still one must, and at the present moment one must more than even.

Here is the tragic contradiction, not only for Russia but for all present-day humanity: one must not, but at the same time one must. One cannot simply fight with a light heart, as one used to fight. Now all peoples, even the Germans, fight with a heaviness of heart, either unconsciously or consciously. War everywhere is internally prevailing over itself, outliving itself. We are the youngest, the last race in the world's history, and this last change in human nature is felt by us with particular force. We are savages, we have no laws; we do not torture, we do not punish. We fear blood and groans.

This characteristic of us Russians, us Slavs, is the oldest and most national trait and it the newest and most universal thing.

One frightens us: everywhere patriotism is bound up with imperialism and militarism. Yes, everywhere except with us in Russia. In the Russian people there is a remarkable absence of imperialism, of international grasping, of the spirit of conquest. "We gather together," said Ivan Kalita in the Sixteenth Century, but we do not take away. Even in autocracy imperialism was weak—as compared with England and France. Autocratic imperialism was not of Russian, but German origin—a bad copy or even caricature.

We are so nonimperialistic by our very nature that now we have a mania for persecution and think to find imperialism everywhere. Having burned ourselves with the milk, we blow on the water. The very extreme size, became a fairy-tale giant. But what is the worth of one or even 40,000 Milyukoffs—imperialists compared with one Tolstoy—internationalist. Not Milyukoff, but Tolstoy defines the national character of Russia.

Constantinople and the straits are most necessary to us, not politically, but economically. Our wickedest enemies, the Germans, cannot believe that we are sincere about our "peace without annexations and contribu-

tions." We yearn for peace to the point of destroying ourselves. Yes, internationalism is in our blood. Universalism is a trait of the Russian social instinct. Russians are cosmopolitans. The negation of imperialism, of grasping nationalism, is the outstanding national characteristic of Russians. To love Russia means to love this deepest, essential characteristic of Russia—internal nationalism, absolute negation of war, absolute affirmation of peace and of the brotherhood of peoples. For Russians and Slavs the "world" (mir-universe) is "peace" (mir-peace), reconciliation. The essential characteristic of Russia is love for peace, just as the essential characteristic of Germany—and perhaps of all Western Europe—is love for war, though of course not in its present cannibalistic form. "War, the father of everything," said Heraklitos. The Russians, Slavs, say: "The world is peace; the Germans, Europeans, say: 'The world is war.'"

What we must, however, feel in ourselves is not imperialism or militant nationalism, which do not exist and never have existed in Russia, but internationalism, that peaceful and abstract universalism, which we have always had, and which still exists in the Russian intelligentsia, and from them has passed to the popular masses. Asceticism—an eastern attitude of mind, without the sense of historical realism—is characteristic not only of the Russian intelligentsia, but of the entire Russian people. We must make our national internationalism real and actual, vital, Western-European—we must force it into history. But for this, first of all there must be a Russia, representing a real force, something universally historical.

But at the present moment it would seem that there is no Russia. It is not so terrifying that Russia is "rushing over the precipice," is "on the brink of ruin," as people say, but that Russia as it were does not exist. If there were a Russia, there could be no breaking away of the Ukraine, of Finland, of the "Cronstadt Republic" and the 37 other republics—37 is the number estimated by a German; there could not have been the July days (first Bolshevik uprising), and the catastrophe at the front. Many people, in fact whole social groups, are now speaking, feeling, living and acting as if there were no Russia. Everything in Russia seems to be attempting to prove that there is no Russia.

Now at last the change is taking place, however, and Russia is dividing into two camps—those for whom she does not exist, and those for whom she does. One cannot stand between the two camps; one must make a choice, and choose without reservation, and once for all. And if we choose the camp of those who love Russia, then we must not be ashamed and afraid of our love, or measure it off by the formula: "so long as." We must love without fear, with devotion, and in full measure. Also we must not say: "The Russian revolution is perishing," meaning: "Perhaps Russia will be saved, after the revolution has perished." We must say: "Russia is going to ruin, and the revolution will surely perish with her." We must understand once for all: Not Russia in the revolution, but the revolution for Russia. One must not first save the revolution and then save Russia, but first Russia and then the revolution. Man is not for Sabbath, but Sabbath for man. Now it is not a question whether the revolution is to go on or not, but whether Russia is to exist.

The word "patriotism," formerly discredited by autocracy, is once more justified, and made sacred by the revolution. We shall not be ashamed or afraid of our revolutionary patriotism—of our free love for a free Russia. And we shall recall that we must love Russia not only for herself but for all mankind. To say "There is a Russia" is to say: "There is still even today, in mankind, in the midst of a world war, a great love for peace and for the brotherhood of peoples."

Negotiations Suspended

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Monday)—A note from Mr. Trozky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, dealing with the scope and progress of the armistice negotiations, has been received in London. It is dated Dec. 6th and after mentioning the suspension of the negotiations for a week, it says the armistice can be signed only under the condition that troops will not be sent from one front to another, and that the islands in Mohn Sound must be concerned by the Germans.

Concerning war aims, the enemy delegates, Mr. Trozky says, evaded a definite reply. The note then summarized the development in the negotiations, adding that the Russian delegation refused to sign, at this stage, a formal armistice and it was decided again to suspend all hostile activities for the week and to interrupt for the same period the armistice negotiations. Mr. Trozky concludes by declaring that even in the present disturbed state of international communications there is amply sufficient time to allow the Allies to define their attitude toward the peace negotiations, that is, their willingness or refusal to participate in the negotiations for an armistice and general peace.

In case of refusal, he concludes, they must declare clearly and definitely before all mankind the aims for which the people of Europe may have "to lose their blood during a fourth year of war."

Peasants Oppose Armistice

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The executive committee of the Peasants' Council today issued a manifesto repudiating an armistice with Germany and strongly appealing to the people against the Bolsheviks and against a separate peace with Germany.



Where the Turks retreated

Mesopotamian map shows Kara Tephah, a village 25 miles north of Dell Abbas, through which the Ottoman troops were driven after a sharp engagement

JERUSALEM NOW IN BRITISH HANDS

(Continued from page one)

Douglas Haig had to report from the British front today. Southwest of La Basse, one of the German raids was driven back before it reached the British lines.

At Klein Zillebeke another raiding party was repulsed with losses.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official statement issued on Sunday reads:

Western theater—In some sectors on the Flanders front, south of the Scarpe, as well as between Moeuvres and Banteux, lively artillery battles developed in the afternoon. On the remainder of the front the fighting activity continued of a minor nature. Eastern theater—There is nothing new. On the Macedonian front, northeast of Doiran Lake, several enemy companies which sought to advance against the Bulgarian advanced posts were driven back by their fire.

Italian front—On the Asiago Plateau Monte Tomba and Montello there was increased artillery activity at times.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Monday)—The British War Office on Sunday night issued the following report on operations:

On the Cambrai front there have been encounters between our outposts and small parties of the enemy troops during the day. West of Graincourt the hostile artillery was active at many points.

A raid attempted by the enemy forces last night south of Lens was successfully repulsed. We secured a few prisoners.

The enemy artillery has shown increased activity in the Messines sector. Reporting on the activities of British naval aircraft, Admiral Tystram says:

On Saturday forenoon naval aircraft carried out a bombing raid upon the Aertryke airdrome. The weather was cloudy, but many bombs were dropped upon the objectives. The bombers were attacked by enemy aircraft scouts, two of which were brought down completely out of control and appeared to be damaged.

During patrol flights, two hostile machines were destroyed and one put out of control. All of our machines returned safely.

The following official statement concerning operations in Mesopotamia was issued:

After securing Sakaltutan Pass, Tuesday, the Turks were pursued to the village of Kara Tephah, 25 miles north of Dell Abbas, through which the enemy forces were driven on Wednesday, after a sharp engagement. The pursuit was made over difficult country containing bogs and intersected by numerous water courses. The British and Russians fighting on our right flank showed great powers of endurance, overcoming all obstacles.

On Friday our airplanes bombed Tuz Khurmatli with good results.

It is reported the Turks have set fire to the Kifri coal mines, as fires were observed burning there on Thursday. The total captures between Monday and Wednesday were 227 prisoners, including the commander of the one hundred and fifty-sixth regiment, and six other officers, two field guns and one machine gun.

Sunday—The official statement issued on Saturday reads:

On the Cambrai battlefield some local fighting occurred this afternoon east of Bourisies. On the remainder of the front there was no infantry action. The enemy artillery activity during the day was directed principally against our positions in the neighborhood of the Fesqueres, Monchy le Preux and Passchendaele sectors.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Monday)—The French War Office on Sunday night issued the following report:

We repulsed an enemy raid north of Anizy le Chateau. There were quite lively artillery actions around Sapienue, Maisons de Champagne and on the right bank of the Meuse.

Belgian communication: On the night of Dec. 7-8 a strong enemy detachment attacked one of our posts near Stuyekenskerke after artillery preparation. The operation failed completely by reason of our machine gun fire and artillery barrage. The day of Dec. 8 was marked by slight artillery activity. Last night we bombarded enemy organizations in the neighborhood of Dixmude and Kippe in retaliation for the shelling

of our communications. Today there was moderate artillery activity.

Eastern theater, Dec. 8: There was intermittent artillery activity in the Vardar sector and in the region of Monastir, where the fire of our batteries caused an explosion in the enemy lines.

Sunday—The following statement was issued by the French War Office on Saturday night:

There was intermittent artillery activity today on various parts of the front. This morning the German troops attempted a violent surprise attack in the region of Beaumont. The attempt failed and the enemy forces left in our hands some prisoners and a machine gun.

In the course of the bombardment carried out at Calais on the night of Dec. 5-6 by German airplanes, seven persons were killed and a score wounded.

Army of the East, Dec. 7: The artillery was rather active on the Struma. On the rest of the front inclement weather and fog are hindering operations.

Active artillery fighting northeast of Verdun, and an unsuccessful German attempt to raid a small post south of Senones, in the Vosges district of France, are also reported.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Italian War Office issued on Sunday night the following report:

From Stelvio to the Brenta River the fighting generally was limited. In the Lagarina Valley our patrols captured some enemy soldiers, and on the Asiago Plateau our batteries repeatedly heavily shelled hostile forces in movement.

Between the Brenta and Piave rivers the artillery fire, which had been very violent during the afternoon, became normal again in the early evening. A French reconnoitering patrol brought back 10 prisoners. On the Piave Plain and in the Sadona Valley the artillery activity by both sides was very noticeable. Numerous enemy patrols were repulsed by our rifle fire.

Our Caproni machines effectively bombarded the enemy lines of communication on the Asiago Plateau, afterwards firing with machine guns on troops leaving the bombed places.

Last night our airplanes repeated their daring raids, dropping more than four tons of bombs on enemy encampments near Queromotta di Livenza and Portogruaro. Two enemy airplanes were brought down and a captive balloon which was on fire fell in the neighborhood of Grisoleira.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The official report issued from headquarters on Sunday reads:

In the Italian theater our brave troops to the east of the Asiago on Saturday stormed strong vantage points of Stenle and maintained them against violent attacks.

The prisoners captured by Field Marshal Conrad von Hotensdorf since Tuesday exceed 16,000.

Our aviators on Saturday fought numerous aerial battles and shot down six Italian airplanes.

CHICAGO TO HAVE LARGE RIFLE RANGE

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Plans for establishing the largest rifle range in the Middle West north of Zion City, Ill., are announced by Capt. W. A. Moffett, commander of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, according to a Chicago dispatch printed in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The announcement followed the receipt of messages from the Navy Department at Washington and Gov. Frank Q. Lowden of Illinois, turning over to the Great Lakes station the Camp Logan rifle range, until recently used by the Illinois National Guard. The range embraces more than 100 acres, and will soon be thrown open to the 17,000 sailors at the Great Lakes station. Gun clubs and civilian organizations also will be invited to use the rifle range.

IOWA FURNISHING SUPPLY OF WALNUT

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—A special to the Nonpareil from Hamburg says J. A. Bunker got five carloads of walnut logs ready for shipment last week. He says there have been over 80 carloads of walnut shipped out of Fremont County in the past two years. These loads averaged about 4500 feet to the car, making over 360,000 feet of lumber. Most of it has gone to the gun stock company at Chillicothe, Mo. The gun stock company is using a large amount of the best walnut now for aeroplane propeller blades.

POSITION OF POPE AND THE ENTENTE

Lord Robert Cecil Makes Clear the British Position That Vatican Has No Claim to Seat at Coming Peace Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Saturday)—Lord Robert Cecil, in the House of Commons, yesterday gave an answer which was incorrectly reported in the press, when reported at all. His answer was taken to imply that there was no truth in the statement from Petrograd regarding the Allies' attitude to possible diplomatic peace efforts of the Vatican.

In an interview today, Lord Robert made his position quite clear, in reply to questions by The Christian Science Monitor representative. The secret documents published in Petrograd included an agreement on the eve of Italy's intervention in the war, where, in Russia, France and England agreed to support Italy in its opposition to any diplomatic steps the Vatican might take in connection with peace or regarding the war.

Asked to elucidate his position, Lord Robert Cecil said that his House of Commons reply was designed to destroy the notion that the Allies had bound themselves to interfere with the legitimate activities of the Pope as the head of a religious body. His diplomatic activities were, however, another question.

Lord Robert said: "I understand that Italy had some apprehension that efforts might be made to secure Vatican representation at the peace conference, when it comes, and it was in opposition to any such idea that Great Britain, France and Russia ranged themselves in support of Italy. The history of peace conferences indicates that representation has always been confined to the belligerents, on the ground that they are the parties really concerned in the matter."

Replying to further questions, Lord Robert acquiesced in the view that the apprehension lest the presence of a Vatican delegate at the peace conference should vitiate the question of the Pope's claim to temporal power was probably a consideration which led Italy to secure her allies' support in this matter.

LORD ROBERT CECIL AND WILSON SPEECH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Monday)—In an interview on Saturday, Lord Robert Cecil said with reference to President Wilson's speech that he could only add his voice to the general chorus of praise.

He could not admit that, he saw any correspondence between that speech and the Lansdowne letter. The attacks on Lord Lansdowne had perhaps been rather overdone. To the actual terms of the letter no great exception could perhaps be taken, except on one or two points, but unfortunately the tone of certain paragraphs appeared to give a general character to the letter which could not be allowed to pass unchallenged.

The difference between the Wilson speech and Lord Lansdowne's letter was this: The former revealed not merely a determination to achieve victory in the great cause to which America and her allies had put their hand, but also confidence that such a victory was possible. On the other hand, while it would be unfair to say that the Lansdowne letter was an expression of any lack of desire for the Allies' victory, it failed to reveal the atmosphere of confidence in victory which characterized the Wilson speech.

Consequently, it was necessary to make it clear that the letter in no way indicated that there was any change in the British Government's attitude or policy. There certainly was not. Moreover, every indication showed that Lord Robert was convinced that there was no change whatever in the absolute determination of the British people to continue the war to a victory, of which they were entirely confident.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Addressing the foreign affairs committee of the Hungarian delegation, Count Czernin declared that Austria-Hungary was at one with Germany in waging a defensive war and, in this respect, he knew no territorial boundaries and no difference between Strassburg and Trieste and would rejoice to see the monarchy's troops cooperating, should big events occur on other fronts. Dilating next on the mistakeness of Italian policy, Count Czernin threatened Italy with a bad peace if she wantonly continued the war and then said that the monarchy would regret nothing in the light of the American declaration of war, which would not alter the situation except as affecting Austro-Hungarian subjects in the United States.

President Wilson's latest speech, however, he said, contained noteworthy steps forward in the passage concerning the monarchy's internal affairs, which compared favorably with the Entente catchword of the "self-determination of peoples." The Russian Provisional Government virtually proclaimed the right of states to govern their own nationalities on April 11, 1917, and the speaker announced his own rejection of all foreign influence on the arrangement of the monarchy's internal affairs and the possibility of an international solution of certain questions.

Concerning Russia, Count Czernin

said the peace the monarchy desired was immediate and general, if possible, and Russia's separation from her former allies would not be attempted, for the road to a general peace could surely lead only through Russia, who would be able to make her standpoint clear to the Entente if she really desired peace as she undoubtedly did. The monarchy demanded neither annexations nor indemnities and would assist in the realization of the disarmament movement.

ANGLO-RUMANIAN SOCIETY FORMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Monday)—Addressing the inaugural meeting of the Anglo-Rumanian Society formed to promote closer relations between Great Britain and Rumania, Sir Edward Carson said that whatever lying propaganda might be spread in Rumania and elsewhere he could tell them with absolute sincerity that the British Government had never swerved in their determination to carry out their duty toward Rumania.

"Talk to me of treaties," continued Sir Edward, "talk to me of a league of nations. Every great power in Europe was pledged to preserve Belgium. That was a league of nations, but it failed. To those who talk lightly of peace, I say remember Belgium, remember Rumania, remember Serbia."

Sir Edward also said he held the opinion very strongly that the United States and Great Britain were by themselves in a position to bring about the complete fulfillment of the pledges given. On behalf of the War Cabinet, he renewed today every pledge given to Rumania.

LORD RHONDDA ON FOOD SUPPLY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Monday)—At a meeting in support of the food economy campaign on Friday, held in the central hall of the Law Courts, Lord Rhondda said since July last the rise in foodstuff prices had been checked and the prices of some essentials, such as bread, meat, potatoes, margarine and cheese, had receded. On a conservative estimate the workingmen's foodstuff prices had diminished by 10 per cent.

In refutation of the charge that the "people's health had depreciated as a result of war bread," Lord Rhondda said the health of the people was better than ever before in the history of the country. He was more anxious about the future position of food than the present, as the effect of the sinkings was cumulative, until more vessels were launched in one week than were sunk.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

HAVRE, France (Monday)—Through the intervention of King Alfonso of Spain an agreement has been reached under which Belgium will repatriate all German civilians removed from German East Africa who are interned in France. Germany in turn is to set free all Belgian women and children interned in German camps who are undergoing sentences for misdemeanors. They are to be allowed to return to occupied Belgium, Switzerland or France. Germany is also to set free prominent Belgian colonialists arrested under reprisal measures. Further mutual liberations of prisoners are to be discussed later under the agreement.

IRISH REDISTRIBUTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—As already indicated, before the third reading of the Reform Bill, the Irish redistribution schedule was withdrawn and a conference, consisting of two Nationalists and two Unionists, with the Speaker as chairman, will consider the question of the understanding that all parts of the country will have equitable representation on a population basis. The conference decisions will be embodied in a new bill to pass as an agreed measure and to be submitted for royal assent simultaneously with the Reform Bill.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A dispatch from Harrisburg to the Ledger says the State Department of Forestry announces that any one who wants trees for planting in reforestation work, but not for ornamental purposes, can have them for the asking. The State has more than 10,000,000 trees ready to set out next spring, with probably as many more in sight for the following year.

The State forest nurseries raised more trees than ever before in 1917 and the trees are to be distributed in not fewer than 500 lots for reforestation, the persons receiving them to pay costs of packing and transportation and agreeing not to sell them.

SUGAR SHIPMENTS COMING TO BOSTON

American Sugar Bulletin Says That Two Large Cargoes of Louisiana Product Are Due for New England Soon

Two large shipments of Louisiana sugar are scheduled to come to Boston soon for distribution throughout New England in relieving the sugar shortage according to the American Sugar Bulletin. In reviewing the situation at Boston and Philadelphia, the bulletin says: "The situation at care of by the arrival of Louisiana sugars which were reported at Boston last week and a cargo which will arrive at Philadelphia soon. A further cargo of Louisiana's will go to Boston; also, a third cargo the following week. At the port of New York there are four refineries in operation."

Concerning the Cuban crop, the bulletin says: "The news in regard to Cuba is very encouraging. The number of centrals beginning to operate are increasing daily, and there are at least nine centrals actually in operation."

H. A. Himely, under date of Nov. 26, Havana, reports to the bulletin as follows: "A good many centrals expect to commence work in the first half of December, the appearances indicating that the crop will have an early commencement this year. The first sugar of the new crop, 2500 bags of centrals 'Palma' have been received at Santiago de Cuba."

After explaining the reports on prices in Havana, Mr. Himely continues: "These conditions (reported prices) would doubtless be accepted by our planters if they can be assured of getting 4.60 cents as a steady price for their crop, and especially also, for this is a most important point, if they are furnished with sufficient tonnage to move their sugars as they will require to do so. Their requirements of money are so large and so peremptory during the crop season and their storage generally so limited that any hitch in moving their sugars would be accompanied by the most serious consequences to their production. With regard to labor, higher prices than ever before will have to be paid, with the result that field laborers will work fewer days than usual in the week."

EXCISE VOTE IN ROCHESTER PLANNED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The circulation of petitions asking for the submission of the liquor question to the voters of Rochester at a special election next April is being sought, says the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Under the Brown law, when 25 per cent of the voters at a general election petition for the submission of the excise question in a city, the authorities must hold the election. It may be necessary to obtain 12,000 or 13,000 signatures to bring on the election.

TREES FREE FOR REFORESTATION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A dispatch from Harrisburg to the Ledger says the State Department of Forestry announces that any one who wants trees for planting in reforestation work, but not for ornamental purposes, can have them for the asking. The State has more than 10,000,000 trees ready to set out next spring, with probably as many more in sight for the following year.

The State forest nurseries raised more trees than ever before in 1917 and the trees are to be distributed in not fewer than 500 lots for reforestation, the persons receiving them to pay costs of packing and transportation and agreeing not to sell them.

Filene's

furs

Furs, the gift of gifts can be bought here with perfect confidence. Every piece is plainly marked; only fresh, perfect skins are used; we will tell you the bad points of certain furs as well as the good points. These are favorites:

<p>Natural raccoon, \$175 to \$250.</p> <p>Natural nutria, \$125 to \$175.</p> <p>Taupe fox, \$75 to \$125.</p> <p>Black lynx, \$50 to \$100.</p> <p>Black skunk, \$25 and \$50.</p> <p>Natural skunk, \$75 to \$150.</p> <p>Hudson seal, \$15 to \$25.</p> <p>Black skunk, \$12.50 to \$18.50.</p> <p>Natural skunk, \$25 to \$50.</p> <p>Natural raccoon, \$15 to \$25.</p> <p>Nutria, \$10 to \$15.</p> <p>Beaver, \$18.50 to \$37.50.</p>	<p>FUR COATS</p> <p>Hudson seal, \$125 to \$300.</p> <p>Natural muskrat, \$75 to \$250.</p> <p>FUR SETS</p> <p>Black and taupe wolf, \$37.50 to \$75.</p> <p>Natural raccoon, \$37.50 to \$75.</p> <p>Hudson seal, \$37.50 to \$75.</p> <p>MUFFS</p> <p>Black or taupe wolf, \$18.50 to \$37.50.</p> <p>Black fox, \$25 to \$50.</p> <p>Black lynx, \$25 to \$50.</p> <p>Mink, \$23.50 to \$75.</p>
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(Filene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

NORWAY FACES AN ACUTE SITUATION

Country Under Pressure of Both Groups of Belligerents in Maintaining Neutrality—Sympathies With Entente

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—As is well known Norway occupies a position totally different to that of the other northern neutrals. Most of the thinking people would probably have been glad if German crimes could have been answered by participation in the war. It is becoming increasingly clear that a German victory, or even a drawn battle, would mean that the world is not ripe for small nations. Modern armaments, armies and navies and modern finance prevent them from becoming factors in a military sense, and only the defeat of Germany can regain for them that protection of their development which is inherent in the systems of government obtaining in the Entente countries. It is unsafe to speak definitely when matters of diplomacy are concerned, but the general impression now as always is that Norway rendered great service in the early stages of the war in preventing Scandinavian adventures, and that now for military and naval reasons, the Entente does not desire any more countries involved in the war. At the same time, while Norway cannot be a military factor, the Norwegian mercantile marine has been of international importance, and here, as always, positions of that kind confer responsibilities and expose those occupying such positions to great dangers. Thanks to the sailors, the country has been able to face the situation created by the German criminal warfare on non-combatants.

Nevertheless this country is today facing an acute situation which they had hoped they would not have had to confront in the present form. Long ago steps were taken to prevent transit through Norway to the Central Empires, and agreements as to imports were concluded with Great Britain. Unfortunately in order to keep within a technical neutrality it is necessary for neutrals to conduct their commercial policy by means of agreements involving the exchange of benefits. It is obvious that the Norwegian counter in this game has been her mercantile marine, and in order to secure imports, especially coal, the whole of this counter had been sacrificed to Great Britain before American claims were raised. These go far beyond what Great Britain had been able to claim. As far as foodstuffs are concerned the export from Norway is so strictly prohibited that one member of the corps diplomatique is unable to send even a small parcel of luxuries to his wife in Germany, for fear of causing trouble. The only article of food which is exported is fish. Before the war Germany was a very important market for Norwegian fish, whereas Great Britain was of small consequence in this respect. Nevertheless, in order to secure her supplies for the fish industry (not necessarily of British origin) the Norwegian Government was forced to limit exports to Germany to 15 per cent of the catch, and that only if no supplies reaching Norway through the blockade had been sent on to the Central Powers. There is no doubt that it was that agreement which caused the German ultimatum in the autumn of 1916, and not the Norwegian submarine note, which was only seized upon as a pretext. The other articles which reach Germany from Norway are some metals of Norwegian origin, some of which Great Britain refused to buy. It is not disputed in Norway that America has every right to use her economic weapons, but it is felt very strongly that the agreements entered into by Norway before present events, should not be altogether left out of consideration. Such a situation may arise that the country will have to face semi-starvation. If international considerations prevent an agreement, but in such a case the Norwegian people will feel that they have a right anyhow to the respect of America, for the attitude which Norway, alone among neutrals, has taken on various occasions.

When at the end of July the United States' Food Administrator asked for a statement of the imports, exports, home production and home consumption of foodstuffs in neutral countries, the details demanded were of such a nature that a literal fulfillment would have involved investigations which might have taken at least a year, but it is also well known that the Norwegian delegates who were in America had in their possession a mass of information of such a nature that they were able to give replies which were received with thanks and appreciation by the American authorities. Generally speaking, there is a feeling of hope that an agreement will be possible, and it is perfectly clear from the very emphatic expressions of public opinion that nothing would please the Norwegian people better than to reduce their connections with Germany to zero. Some of those expressions of opinion called forth by the attack on the North Sea convoy are of interest. One of the Bergen papers calls for the expulsion of the staff of all the offices along the Norwegian coast which have been established to purchase fish on Germany's account. The well-known lawyer, Mr. Johan Bredal, expresses the contempt and disgust felt by the Norwegian people as to the sinking of the merchantmen, and the shelling of the crews in open boats by German cruisers. He compares the fight of German warships to wild animals, and comments on the fact that such methods have been adopted by a people pretending to fight for the freedom of the seas. He recalls the hysterical rage of Germany when an English cruiser was suspected

of having refused to save the crew of a German submarine, and yet the German submarines, even at that time, were engaged in sinking British and neutral ships without any attempt at saving even non-combatants. Now they have capped their own previous records by dragging down to the same level their cruiser warfare. Mr. Bredal concludes: "The German people are shouting hallelujahs over the victory over weak and defenseless people, because they themselves returned in 'safety' with all their belongings—honor only excepted."

The discoverer of the South Pole, Capt. Roald Amundsen, has addressed the following letter to the German Minister at Christiania: "As a Norwegian sailor I beg to return the German decorations bestowed on me, viz., the Order of the First Class of the Prussian Crown, the Bavarian Luitpold Medal, as well as His Imperial Majesty's Gold Medal for Art and Science—as a protest against the German murders of peaceful Norwegian sailors—the latest in the North Sea on Oct. 17."

Capt. Otto Sverdrup, Nansen's companion on his expeditions, and the subsequent leader of independent expeditions in the Arctic Seas, has written, as follows, to the German Minister at Christiania: "Referring to the numerous shameful crimes committed by the German Navy against my defenseless countrymen, I request your excellency to return to your Government the enclosed Grand Cross of the Order of the Prussian Crown, which I decline to bear."

"This action is intended as a protest against the destructive principles which have been embraced by official Germany during the present war."

Professor Collin writes: "The heroism and contempt of death of the British sailors in defense of merchant ships against the pulverizing superiority of two German cruisers will evoke admiration from all free peoples, but, nowhere a greater love of England and her courageous sons than in Norway. One of the bright spots in this terrible war, on the results of which our fate also hangs, is that an ever-increasing part of our people is being knit closer to Britishers, Frenchmen and Americans, by bonds of affection. If there is anything which could console us for the loss of so many plucky sailors and for the sufferings caused by the war, then it must be that will to do right which is flaming up in our souls during the biggest fight ever fought on this earth for the victory of right over wrong."

The Swedish papers are also unanimous in their condemnation of the German methods, some of them using very strong language. Among important papers only the Conservative Stockholm paper, Aftonbladet, is disposed to divide the guilt between Germany and Great Britain, because it maintains the latter by its blockade is starving German non-combatants. On the other hand, Stockholm's Dagblad maintains that just because she is neutral Sweden must maintain commercial relations with both groups of belligerents, and Germany must understand that Sweden cannot be frightened into breaking connections with Great Britain by sea. Similarly the paper evidently wishes to infer, without a breach of neutrality, Sweden cannot stop exports of Swedish products to Germany.

In opening the new session of the Storting the President emphasized the seriousness of the position, and in his concluding remarks said: "Besides, we are now living exposed to the dangers of unlimited naval warfare, and I believe we shall do right to pay our tribute to the memory of those of our countrymen who have laid down their lives in a defenseless fight for the fatherland. I emphasize the fatherland. Norwegian lads who tread Norwegian decks under our flag during these days, are laying down their lives in fulfillment of their duty to provide this country with daily bread."

The present industrial position in Norway due to the failure to arrive at an agreement with America and to obtain cargo space and licenses for normal exports to Great Britain, is showing itself in marked ways. Norwegian sawing and planing mills, wood pulp factories and paper mills are closing in many places, and others are working part time. Although cargoes of paraffin and benzine had been bought in America and Norwegian ships were available to carry them to Norway the fishing fleet has to be kept in harbor for lack of fuel. What fish can be caught cannot always be utilized fully, because the very important canning industry is unable to obtain supplies of tinplates. Other industries are having to stop owing to the lack of lubricating oil. The Government have had to assume control of all fats to prevent wild speculation, and efforts are being made to find substitutes for the lubricating oils. The reports from the labor exchanges show an ever-increasing disparity between the number of men wanted and those available. Last year the position was entirely different; then the number of men wanted was largely in excess of the number available.

Every day one hears of factories having to dismiss a hundred men here, and a hundred men there, these events occurring with increasing frequency. Fortunately there is another side to the picture. Many positive efforts are being made to meet the situation and to utilize the country's resources within her own borders, more than before. Among such efforts may be mentioned a new municipal fish kitchen in Christiania, from which are now being delivered daily two tons of smoked fish and one ton of fish pudding. When it was built it was arranged to produce double the quantity which it was anticipated would be wanted. Now it is clear that it could very well have been made several times as large.

Numerous efforts are also being made for the better utilization of waste wood in saw mills, planing mills and wood pulp factories. Experiments are also being made to utilize the waste from the manufacture of chemical wood pulps for industrial alcohol.

In spite of the situation the spirit

of enterprise has not been killed. The canning industry, which is most severely hit is in fact at the present moment tackling problems with great enterprise. Some time ago the Norwegian Canner Export Office was formed with a capital of 1,000,000 kroner to take care of their joint interests abroad. The capital has now been increased to 5,000,000 kroner. Already previously the industry had its own office in Chicago, now similar offices are to be opened in other big towns in North and South America, Australia and South Africa. Plans are also being considered for building an experimental station for practical research, with an efficient laboratory for trying new methods for improving the quality of the products, and so forth.

AUSTRALIAN PLAN TO ORGANIZE INDUSTRY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Mr. Hughes, at a luncheon given by the New South Wales Chambers of Manufacture and Commerce, announced a scheme to organize industry for the war and for post-war purposes. He said that the broad outlines were:

1. An association representing each primary and secondary industry, composed of all producers or manufacturers of industry forming themselves into an association.
2. A general council of commerce and industry composed of representatives from various associations.
3. A department of commerce and industry, and a Minister for Commerce and Industry.
4. A first-class business man will be appointed as permanent head of this department. There will be joined with him other experts representing primary and secondary industries.
5. A Science and Industry Bureau, placed on a permanent basis and thoroughly equipped and staffed, will be an integral part of the organization at the disposal of the Department of Commerce and Industry and of the various industrial associations.

Proceeding, Mr. Hughes said the expenditure involved would be between £250,000 and £500,000 annually. There would be no difficulty in finding the money, as the scheme was national and backed not only by the Commonwealth, but also by every industry. Organization had enabled Australia to dispose of wheat, wool, butter, metals and other products valued at nearly £100,000,000. Australia was spending £80,000,000 annually on the war, the greater portion of which was borrowed in the Commonwealth. Most of them were living on this money now, to which fact was due their prosperity and not the selling of goods to Great Britain. Unless they took heed there would be a bitter day of reckoning. They must organize. The necessity for organization now was generally admitted. It was no exaggeration to say, as things were going, that in another 10 years organized Germany would have wrested the trade supremacy of the world from the hands of unorganized Britain, have reduced Russia and Italy to economic servitude, and bestride the commercial world like a Colossus.

Destiny had now given them a great opportunity. They had had time to realize how narrow was their escape from economic vassalage, and had witnessed wonders and miracles achieved by Great Britain through organization for war. It was not too much to say that a decisive victory by the Empire and its allies would be an almost barren thing, unless, before the day of victory, an organization for a new order, economic, social and political, were firmly established.

GREAT SCARCITY OF SERVANTS IN AUSTRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Zurich).—Experienced travelers have been known to say that Austria was the only country left in Europe where good servants were to be found. But like many other things the war has changed all this. Vienna newspapers are full of stories of the scarcity of servants and the troubles of the middle-class households in getting domestic help. After all, this lack of servants is easily explained. New occupations have suddenly opened up for women. A monthly wage of from 160 to 200 crowns, with a day off a week, attracts the girls, and induces them to give up domestic service.

For some time past many Viennese families have had to do without servants. The few who are left are constantly demanding new privileges; they must go out every Sunday and also have some free hours in the week. Wages are rising rapidly; 50 crowns a month are now a minimum, but the average monthly wage today is really from 60 to 80 crowns. Besides this, the girls demand abundant and varied food. Under such conditions and with wages doubled, the small household is often compelled to dispense with the help of a servant altogether.

Formerly, the cost of a servant in Vienna was reckoned as follows: Average wage 25 crowns, laundry 5 crowns, food 60 crowns. Today, wages are 50 crowns, laundry ten crowns, and food 150 crowns, and this means 210 crowns a month as compared with 90 crowns in peace times. Most of the housewives have done everything possible to keep their servants, and in not a few households the servants are fed much better than the family.

The rooms in the municipal registry office are crowded with employers wanting to engage servants, whilst those for servants seeking places are empty. Many of the small private registry bureaus have been closed as there are no longer any girls looking for places.

RUSSIAN WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT

Outline Given of Firm Stand Taken in the Early Days of the Revolution to Secure Extension of the Franchise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia.—The resolute stand made by Russian women for their enfranchisement in the early days of the Russian revolution forms one of the most interesting and inspiring chapters in that wonderful drama of a nation's struggle toward liberty and the dawning of democracy.

In the early stages of the war the Russian League of Women's Enfranchisement in Petrograd devoted its activities to educational and propaganda work, including meetings and debates, as well as war relief work. When, however, the Provisional Government published its program, which contained no reference to the extension of the franchise to women, the women prepared to take action. The council of the league, together with delegates from educational and other women's organizations, passed the following resolution and sent it to the Provisional Government:

"In the solemn days of the great liberation of the people the Russian League of Women's Enfranchisement, actively participating in the general joy, are profoundly astonished to find that in the program of the Provisional Government nothing is mentioned regarding the removal of the injustice of the old rule which has been oppressing half of the population of Russia—the Russian women. Fearing lest any omission would lead to undesirable misunderstandings, the Russian League of Women's Enfranchisement demands:

"That to the words 'immediate preparation for the Constituent Assembly on the basis of universal, equal, direct and secret voting' (paragraph 4 of the program) should be added 'without distinction of sex,' and to the words 'abolition of all limitations of class, creed and nationality' (paragraph 3) 'and of all limitations concerning women,' without which the renovation of Russia will not be complete."

This step was followed by the organization of a great campaign in Petrograd and in other large towns in the provinces. Appeals were issued by the league calling upon women to organize themselves according to districts and professions and to unite in the struggle for the enfranchisement of their sex. In Petrograd alone 35,000 copies of this appeal were distributed in the streets, in factories, schools, workshops and so forth. About 90 women's organizations of various kinds united with the league and telegrams of support were received from the provinces. The Council of Workmen's and Soldier's Deputies was several times approached on the question, but the views they expressed seemed always to be unfavorable. The apparent reasons for their opposition were a fear of the conservative tendencies of the peasant women, and the desire to postpone the solution of the question till the meeting of the Constituent Assembly.

A number of meetings were organized by the league and were so well attended that on some occasions the hall had to be cleared three times over in order that all who were waiting in the streets might be able to hear the speakers. The educational effect of the speeches was very marked. At the early meetings it seemed difficult to raise the audience to the necessary level of political understanding, their thoughts centering chiefly on the need for improvement in their economic position. In time, however, the remarks from the audiences showed that the people were grasping the significance of the demand for the participation of women in the political life of the country.

The holding of these meetings prepared the way for a great demonstration, which was held in Petrograd on March 19. A deputation had previously waited on Prince Lvoff, the president of the Council of Ministers, requesting an answer to the resolution that had been presented. An unsatisfactory answer was given to the effect that the program had already been published, and it was only after some discussion that a promise was obtained that the question should be brought forward at the next meeting of the Provisional Government. The league then drew up a resolution signed by a number of other women's organizations, demanding the complete enfranchisement of women, and giving notice of the day on which the demonstration was to be held. A copy of this resolution was sent to all the members of the Provisional Government and to Mr. Rodzianko, the president of the Duma. According to press accounts 40,000 women took part in the demonstration. Women amazons on horseback, accompanied by two bands, headed the procession. Vera Nikolaevna Figner, one of the great heroines of Russian liberty, accompanied by Madame Shishkina-Yavien, president of the Russian League of Women's Enfranchisement, was in a motor car in the middle of the procession surrounded by student girls. Great enthusiasm and sympathy were shown by the crowd as the women made their way from the town hall to the Duma, and flowers were thrown into the central car. The procession was composed of women of every class and profession, including students, professional women, servants, clerks and industrial workers.

On reaching the Duma, Vera Figner and Mme. Shishkina-Yavien went inside, but the halls were not large enough to hold all the women taking part in the procession. The leaders were warmly received by the representatives of the Council of Workmen's and Soldier's Deputies. They explained that they had come to hear

what were the views of the council with regard to women's enfranchisement. Mr. Tcheldze, the president and Mr. Skobeleff, the vice-president, then withdrew to confer with their committee. After a long interval, Mr. Skobeleff returned and made a speech in which he welcomed them and concluded with the words: "For the realization of your just demands we shall struggle together with you."

This did not satisfy the women who demanded that Mr. Tcheldze, the president of the Council of Workmen's and Soldier's Deputies and Mr. Rodzianko, president of the Duma should come out and give them a definite answer. The reply was given that Mr. Tcheldze had lost his voice and could not come and speak to them. The women, however, knew that only a short time before he had made a speech to the sailors at the Duma, and accordingly insisted on an answer if it was only "yes" or "no." The women waited a very long time and then sent a message that they had decided not to disperse until they had received a definite answer, and that Mr. Tcheldze could express the attitude of the council by nodding assent or refusal. The result of the women's persistence was that both Mr. Tcheldze and Mr. Rodzianko acceded to their demands. Mme. Shishkina-Yavien then addressed Mr. Tcheldze in a fine speech putting forward the claims of the women of Russia. Mr. Tcheldze replied in a few words declaring in the name of the Council of Workmen's and Soldier's Deputies, that they would struggle for women's enfranchisement. Mme. Shishkina-Yavien next made a speech to Mr. Rodzianko concluding with these words:

"We want no more promises of good-will. We have had enough of them! We demand an official and clear answer—that women will also have the right to vote in the Constituent Assembly, as only in the latter case will it represent the will of all the people: that the Constituent Assembly shall be convoked on the principles of universal, direct, equal and secret votes, alike for men and women, as without this participation of women the franchise will not be universal."

Mr. Rodzianko assured the deputation that he did not doubt that both the Provisional Government and the Imperial Duma fully sympathized with the idea of granting electoral rights to women. In accordance with the advice of Mr. Rodzianko, the deputation then approached Prince Lvoff, then president of the council of ministers. They received from him the assurance that by the word "universal" the Provisional Government meant the extension of electoral rights to women as well as men.

After the events of this historic day the general conference of the league drew up the following resolution:

"Regarding the Russian woman as a free citizen after the explanation given by the Provisional Government that the word 'universal' denoted the extension of electoral rights to women as well as men, and guided by civic duty, the Russian League of Women's Enfranchisement warmly calls upon all the women of Petrograd to help the country, and set themselves to work in accord together with their husbands, brothers and sons, in services connected with the army."

RECENT BANKING CHANGES IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The news that the premier English banking corporation, the London, City & Midland Bank, Ltd., had acquired premises in Belfast with the intention of extending their business there after the war, has been quickly followed by the announcement that they had taken over the Belfast Banking Co., Ltd., which has branches throughout the north and midlands of Ireland. This was followed shortly by the further announcement that the Ulster Bank, Ltd., had become affiliated with the London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd., and other amalgamations are in the air.

The immediate consequences of these changes are already evident. Hitherto an agreement had existed between the three North of Ireland

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banks: The Northern Banking Co., Ltd., the Belfast Banking Co., Ltd., and the Ulster Bank, Ltd., by which an arrangement was entered into, which limited competition to the places where branches of the various banks already existed. If there was in any town a branch of only one of the co-operating banks, its territory, within a certain radius, was sacrosanct, and neither of the other banks could open a branch there. Under this agreement also overdraft, discount and deposit rates, communications, and so forth, were all conjointly arranged. This agreement has now been abrogated, and as a result great activity exists in Irish banking circles today. This activity is not confined to the three northern banks, the southern banks also participating in it. Branches are being opened and agencies established all over the country. The result of all this competition will be, of course, that from it the man-in-the-street will reap no small gain.

Politically the situation is interesting, and adds another to the many paradoxes of Ireland. It is significant that when Sinn Fein is rampant the English banks should make their advent. Sinn Fein is not slow to point out how another tangle from "The Octopus" England is about to suck more of the life-blood from Erin. Whereas in the editorial notes in the Statist it is stated that the exact opposite is the intention. There will be unlimited capital to be loaned; there will be keen competition to lend, and if the farming community only have the enterprise, it will not be through want of the necessary capital that they will fail to take advantage of and turn to their profit the stimulation of agriculture which, of necessity, be a result of the world shortage of food.

M. GEOFFRAY'S DEPARTURE

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—M. Geoffray, who now gives up the post of the French Ambassadorship at Madrid, being succeeded by M. Joseph Thierry, has, as announced in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, left for Paris, accompanied by Mme. Geoffray. His departure was made the occasion of a great demonstration of affection. M. and Mme. Geoffray took their last meal in Madrid with the King and Queen at the palace, and Queen Victoria conferred the grand cordon of the Order of Marie Louise on the Ambassador's wife. A large part of governmental and diplomatic Madrid went to the Northern Station to witness the departure for Paris, those present including Señor Dato, the recently resigned Premier, the Marquis de Lema, former Foreign Minister, Señor Emilio Torres, the King's principal private secretary, and the ambassadors of all the Allied Powers in Madrid.

CARS OF FOODSTUFFS ARE ORDERED MOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Eighteen cars of foodstuffs which had been standing in Chicago yards for some time, until there was danger that the contents, chiefly rolled oats and lima beans, might spoil, were recently ordered moved at once by the chief of the local secret service. The railroads said they had been held up by congestion.

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PROPERTY STATUS UNCHANGED BY WAR

A. Mitchell Palmer, Custodian, Reassures Subjects of Austria-Hungary in United States—Residence the Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau


WASHINGTON, D. C.—A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, on Sunday issued the following statement:

"Declaration of war with Austria-Hungary will not change the status of citizens or subjects of Austria-Hungary resident in this country. Such persons are not included within the term 'enemy' as employed in the Trading With the Enemy Act, and their property in this country will not be molested or interfered with in any way."

"Deposits in the postal savings banks of the United States and deposits in other banks and banking institutions belonging to citizens or subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, resident in this country, are not liable to seizure by the Government, and will not be taken into possession by the alien property custodian. There is no reason whatever why such persons should be concerned about their property, real or personal, or their funds in bank, or securities, or other investments."

"Under the Trading With the Enemy Act the test of enemy character is one of residence, and not nationality. The alien property custodian will take into his possession only the property in this country held for, or on account of, or for the benefit of, persons who are actually resident within the enemy territory."

SUGAR IS ALLOTTED
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—All sugar coming into Pittsburgh is now being distributed by official representatives of the Federal Food Administration, says The Pittsburgh Post.

The Holiday Gift Unique
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Cactus Candy
Tradition tells us that the first makers of candy from the visnaga cactus were the Toltec Indians, forerunners of the Aztecs. As a delicacy for their feasts, the fresh heart of the juicy visnaga was prepared by boiling it for hours, then by chilling in clear cold spring water, and finally saturating it in the wild mesquite honey. Our modern methods, equally original, have produced a more delicate confection. Pure as desert air and as delicious.
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IRELAND WARNED
BY JOHN DILLONSpeaker in Dublin Says the Country
Is Swept by Wave of Passion—People Must Not Repeat Disaster of Easter Week

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Speaking in Dublin at the Ancient Order of Hibernian Literary and Debating Society, Mr. John Dillon said: "The country is swept by a wave of passion which is, I frankly recognize, patriotic, intensely patriotic, and in my opinion extremely brave and gallant on the whole."

"What has created the enormous change? It is not that Mr. Griffith has converted them to his doctrine. It is the work of Sir John Maxwell and his men who have brought about this mighty change. It is essential that the Irish people should understand this, and what fills me with apprehension and anxiety as to the future of this country is this—this great wave of passion has been taken hold of by men, not by Mr. Arthur Griffith nor by Mr. John MacNeill. We saw what the power of these men was at the Convention. Do you suppose for a single moment that Mr. Arthur Griffith, who signed himself the other day as the father of Sinn Féin, would step down and out for De Valera if he had dared to face him? The verdict of this convention was that the men who had no confidence either in John MacNeill or in Arthur Griffith were in control of the new movement. What did we see? Arthur Griffith stood up to defend John MacNeill for trying to stop the insurrection of Easter Week, as he now frankly admits he did try. Are we, he said, to be told that he was a criminal, because he did his best to prevent a holocaust being made of the young men of Ireland? That is what he called Easter Week, a holocaust of the young men of Ireland. Those men, therefore, have condemned Easter Week as strongly as we have, and by what right have they done so? They go about this country, exploiting Easter Week for political purposes, when they condemned it as unjustifiable and lauded the exertions of men who tried to stop it."

"Ireland will not be a republic, and cannot be a republic without a bloody fight and a successful fight; and in order to make Ireland a republic you have to break England and beat her to the ropes. The Countess Markievicz thinks that will be an easy thing to do. I believe, on the contrary, that any attempt to do so will undo the work that has been done for the past 50 years, and bring us back to the position that Ireland occupied in 1798, and would cost thousands of lives and desolate this country. What makes me so uneasy and anxious—and I am uneasy and anxious about the immediate future of this country—is this: one of the horrible characteristics of the past history of Ireland, as I read it, is that whenever Ireland got to be united, or appeared to be united, and struck upon some policy which was shaking the foundations of the British power governing this country, the scheme always adopted by the enemy was to sow division amongst the Irish ranks, as of old, and then to drive the hotheads and enthusiasts into some enterprise so that they might be cracked; and I believe at this very hour, and in this city, there are men engaged in the internal work which was so successful in 1798—the same work which drove Wolfe Tone into rebellion. This young man has been described as an irreconcilable revolutionary. He was nothing of the sort. Wolfe Tone, up to a certain point, was a confirmed constitutional agitator. He would have been one of our party but for the fact that these men drove by deliberate and detestable policy the young men of the country into insurrection. That is the game being played in Ireland today. I see it going on around me on every side."

"If the hour comes, the responsibility of the men who have led in this movement will be terrible. To hurl the unarmed youth of a nation like Ireland who have been through the whole history of the country signified by martial courage, what I may describe as reckless courage—to hurl them unarmed up against the infernal machinery that has been devised for the destruction of human life in modern war, is a crime, or an act of unspeakable folly."

"Might I direct your attention to another matter which ought to engage the earnest attention of any man who has any responsibility in Ireland? Throughout the whole of the struggle of our race to save itself from extinction, when our people were decimated by famine or nearly completely wiped out of existence by the evictor, they fled out of the country across the water to America. There they found a home where they were welcome in their misery and poverty. They arrived there starving and in rags to a great extent, and they were offered a great career and built up a new nation—the greater Ireland, because the Irish of America are far more numerous and more wealthy than the remnant of the race left at home. The flag of that country became as dear, more dear to many of our blood, than the old green flag at home—the flag of the Stars and Stripes became a sacred flag to Ireland, and in all the difficulties of America in the Civil War the Irish regiments were ever to the front of the battle, and, as I say, under the shelter of that flag and that free Constitution our people had offered to them not only a home, but a career of honor, where they could redeem themselves from the horrors they had to fly from in their own country."

"From that hour down to now one of the most proud and splendid chapters in the whole of the checkered history of our persecuted race has been the assistance, the loyal, generous and unflinching assistance, which has poured across the Atlantic from the exiles of our race to strengthen the arm of our race at home—to redeem the old land they have sent back tens of thousands of dollars to free our people and support our political movement. They have done more than that. They have helped to acquire the greatest asset we have in the whole world, the friendship and support of the American race in our struggle for liberty."

"That is what our race got in America; and look at what is happening today. I confess it fills me with horror. The friends and supporters of these men who call themselves Sinn Féiners in Ireland are now charged by the Government of America, and by all the great public organs of America with treason to that flag, and with entering into a combination with Germany to defeat America. That is what the policy of these men has brought the Irish race to. I am deeply convinced that the bulk of the Irish race in America will take steps immediately to dissociate the name of Ireland from such conduct."

"As illustrating the unpracticable character of Sinn Féin, Mr. Dillon said: 'A body of farmers of Leitrim sent a resolution to the Sinn Féin convention which dealt with the question of the fixing of the prices of beef in England, which had for a short time dropped in the case of stores in the western counties by £5 a head, and they called on Mr. Griffith to carry out the spirit of that resolution, to build a commercial fleet to ship the cattle of Ireland to some neutral port. That is a full measure of the practical spirit of these men, and of course, the fact that we have no shipyards except those in Belfast, does not affect them at all. Then there is the Countess Markievicz. What does she propose? 'My remedy,' she said, 'is this—my advice to the farmers is to sell nothing, but keep everything.' I would like to see what the Sinn Féin farmers of Roscommon would say to that. Pigs are now going to a price never known before, and the remedy of these practical people is that they should not sell anything at all, but keep everything. That is only a subject for laughter and amusement."

POSTAL SERVICES
ADVANCE SOUGHT

Throughout Massachusetts local organizations of employees in the United States postal service have met from time to time and considered wage increases and general betterment of working conditions and in Boston and Worcester yesterday, action was taken on these questions when the Boston organization decided to submit a petition to William F. Murray, Boston postmaster, and the Worcester letter carriers signed a petition which is to be sent to Postmaster Wilson and federal postal authorities at Washington. Copies of the Worcester petition are to be sent to Massachusetts senators and congressmen.

At the Boston meeting the sentiment was expressed that rules should be had making promotion more definite with the salary depending on length of service as well as ability to pass examinations. Letter carriers of Worcester told of the way in which the living expenses had doubled in 10 years while the postal salaries remained practically the same. The petition to Postmaster Murray asks for "the just handling of salary increases and the allotting of work on the seniority system." At this meeting several claimed that salary increases under present regulations, may be allowed without any regard for length of service and that many long-time employees had been passed over while newer letter carriers were given more money.

Worcester letter carriers expressed the belief that the postal service was one of the hardest to get in and to stay in. They told of the way in which, after a long apprenticeship during which time the pay is uncertain, a proficient mail carrier is required to walk 10 or 15 miles a day, deliver about 100 pounds of mail under all conditions, and are docked when unable to perform these duties. Letter carriers were said to be greatly underpaid in comparison with the other government employees, such as day laborers with \$3.50 a day, stenographers at \$1000 a year, and carpenters receiving \$5.50 for an eight-hour day.

ECUADOR BREAKS
WITH GERMANY

QUAYQUIL, Ecuador.—An official announcement made by the Government states that Ecuador has severed diplomatic relations with Germany. The Foreign Office, in a circular note to the Ecuadorian legations abroad and the foreign diplomatic representatives here, has informed them of the rupture between Ecuador and Germany, and of the cancellation of the exequaturs of the German consuls.

MILITARY TRAINING URGED

DALLAS, Tex.—Resolutions urging military training in the schools, consolidation of rural schools wherever possible, that the Legislature should pass a law requiring all schools, either public or private maintained in Oklahoma, to use only the English language in teaching the elementary school subjects, were adopted by the Oklahoma Teachers' Association, according to an Oklahoma City special to the Dallas News.

TRACKLESS TROLLEY PERMIT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The State highway department has issued a permit to the Dover-Rossville Transit Company allowing it to erect poles along the state highway route 124 from Rossville to Dover, York County, according to a Harrisburg dispatch to the North American. This company proposes the inauguration of what it calls a "trackless trolley."

THE BARBER'S SHOP

The Professor emptied a prodigious wink into the cracked mirror which ornamented the end of his diminutive shop, saloon he insisted in calling it, just as he insisted on describing himself as a Professor. In former days, before the quicksilver melted, it had adorned the drawing room of a villa, whose owner's idea of a color scheme was expressed in red and gold. "Red and gold," he would say to the Professor, "Red and gold, Minnie, them's my colors." Mr. Chaffin lived in Ebenezer Road, where the houses were detached, and the gates instead of numbers had the names of famous castles painted on them. Mr. Chaffin's gate was labeled "Hurstmonceaux," in appropriate gold leaf, and here he lived



The barber insisted on describing himself as a Professor

with Mrs. Chaffin, née Highmore, who never failed to inform every new acquaintance that her family had at one time been "quite the top of the tree, carriage folk," she would add confidentially, which really meant that père Highmore, being a county doctor, in a small way, had been in the habit of visiting his patients, in the neighboring villages, in a gig.

Struggle as he might, however, Mr. Chaffin had great difficulty in living up to the social state to which he had attained to a certain dignity by having Mr. Minnie to wait upon him at his house, instead of taking his turn on one of the wooden chairs in the saloon. This, however, had been by way of a concession to his young people, who themselves desired to shine in suburban high society.

The Professor, while loving a good listener, was gifted with a sympathetic ear. In consequence of which the ins and outs of his neighbors' lives were not unknown to him, and were retailed with interest to the next customer. "Pore Mr. Chaffin," Mr. Minnie would say, with a kindly chuckle, "e's opeless, as he says 'isself.' 'I'm opeless Minnie,' he says, 'Minnie, they'll never do it. There's my young Tom,' e says, 'e's got 'isself to look like a gentleman,' but lor, sir," this aside to the customer, with another prodigious wink, "although pore Mr. Chaffin thinks 'e has, 'is Tom aint no more like a gentleman than my cat is," then blandly, "not so as a man, such as me'sef, as knows a real gentleman 'ud be persuaded." The compliment though delicate was unmistakable. "Cut medium or short, sir? Thank you, sir." "Ye know, sir," Minnie was now in full swing, "it aint easy to make gentlemen. Wy! there's that sawny looking young fellow as 'ud went out as you came in Mr. Moon. 'E aint a gentleman. Not as I counts a gentleman. But lumme," with an indulgent smile, "aint 'e sure 'e's just the right thing?"

"Well, Minnie, anyway," Mr. Moon ventured to interpose, "he's heir to a baronetcy." "Mr. Moon, sir," with a start, Minnie prided himself on the accuracy of his diagnosis. A long drawn breath, "you do surprise me, sir. Well, to think of it. And me to say that a future baronet wasn't a gentleman," in accents of deep humiliation. "Me to call a future baronet a sawny!" After a period filled with bitter retrospection, "And wen I comes to think of it, too, sir, 'e as dignity." Then more briskenly as his power of discrimination asserted itself, "e's suitably as dignity. And by the way, sir, talkin' of real gentlemen, do you, sir, 'appen to be going to Italy for an 'oliday this summer? I reclect, sir, you goin' to that place where the marble palaces is built on sticks set down in the water, sir. Beggin pardon, sir, me makin' bold enough. But if you should be, would it be takin' a liberty if I ask you to bring me another of them little Italian knives." With a strong emphasis on the I. "Same as you brought me last year, sir? And talkin' of 'olidays.' By chance, would ye be takin' a sail on one of them I-talian Lakes? Not that they compare to Killarney, sir. That's the Lake! Mr. Minnie had never seen Killarney except in a picture. "But if you should, sir, pardon me, sir, for suggestin' it, but you did ought to 'ave a fine corneopiean player aboard." Mr. Minnie had read this in a half penny paper. "Among them 'ills a corneopiean hekkers so beautiful. And on a moonlight night—' clearly Professor Minnie's reading was extensive. The tender subject was dropped. "Then again, sir," quite prosaically, "talkin' of boats. A sail on a boat is very pleasurable, but them pleasure boats aint allus safe. Not by no means," with impressive emphasis. "Wy the tack of their being on the water makes 'em unsafe. Any preference, sir, as to the spray? The passengers, as you might say, are all sittin' in the saloon, laughin' and talkin', perhaps at dinner, eatin' 'earty, hand a playin' as might be, flowers on the tables, everything gay and light

hearted, when in comes the Cap'n. 'Ere,' e says, 'ship's got an 'ole in her bottom,' e says, 'and we're all doomed.' e says. Beg pardon, me talkin' so much, sir, but will you 'ave your moustache long or short, sir, pointed or plain? Thank you, sir, and talkin' of gentlemen that's the time as a gentleman tells, as it were, in an emergency. You'd stand, sir," with open flattery, "you'd stand, sir, and so," slowly "wud the young Baronite, sir. Well, Well, sir! There! I 'ope the cut's to your likin', sir."

VOTE SOMETIMES
IS LOST IN LISTINGCitizens Advised to See to It
They Are Registered Before
Last Day for Registration

Failure of the police to secure complete listing of the voters in Boston, both men and women, and later neglect on the part of citizens to see to it that they are listed and registered, will cost many men and women their votes in Boston this year. Frequently people come to the offices of the election board in the City Hall Annex and ask how it is that they are not listed by the police and registered. The election officers explain the system of police listing on April 1 and of the privilege of supplementary listing and registration from early in June until Nov. 19.

H. W. Wheeler and wife of 114 Glenville Avenue, Allston, tried to register at the registration place, Harvard Street and Brighton Avenue, Allston, on the evening of Nov. 27. They were told they could not do so because they had not been listed by the police. On April 1 they were living at 118 Glenville Avenue, in the same building, but the police failed to get their names although families by the name of Fox and Freudenheimer in the same house, were recorded by the police.

Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were told they were too late to be registered this year. As they have lived in Boston but little over a year they were unfamiliar with the laws and did not know of the methods of police listing and supplementary listing.

But according to Melancthon W. Burleigh, secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners, Mrs. Wheeler had a right to be registered and to vote at the coming election. He said that Mr. Wheeler had lost his right to register for failing to find if he had been listed and having his name properly recorded as being a resident of 118 Glenville Avenue, Allston, on April 1 last. Mrs. Wheeler, however, under the law had the right to ask to be registered.

Mr. Wheeler, who is traffic manager of the Reverse Sugar Refinery, declared yesterday that his wife had wanted to vote at the coming election as well as himself, but that the official at the registration place failed to say that Mrs. Wheeler had the right to register and vote for the school committee candidates, even if her husband had forfeited his right. He said that both he and his wife were plainly under the impression by what the registry official had told them that neither one could register for the municipal election. Mr. Wheeler said the official was very courteous and attentive and tried in every way in his power to find that they had been registered from some other number in the same house.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Members of the choral society of Radcliffe College who are to sing in the carols this year are the Misses Anne Gardiner, Beatrice Jones, Doris Underhill, Dorothy Mason, M. Ellis, S. Chin, Anna Yens, E. Parker, C. Curtis, I. Hooper, Rose Maisel, Helen White, Priscilla Thorpe, Gertrude Kaufmann, Susan Thompson, Hilda Stewart, Mildred MacCollum, A. Daland, R. Paef, Louise Jennison and Miriam Cutler. The carols are to be sung under the windows of the faculty. The annual holiday supper is to be held Dec. 20, after the performance of the Idler play. A feature of the supper this year is that each student is to bring her own lunch. The committee for the affair includes the Misses Ethel Kidder '19, chairman; Eliza Davis '19, Helen White '19, Elizabeth Boddy '20, Miriam Bettings '20, Ruth Elaine '21, and Miriam Gould '21. Approximately one-fourth of the Radcliffe students are engaged in war relief work, and an appeal has been issued for all of the girls to give up some of their time to this end.

FEAST FOR HORSES PLANNED

While folks are feasting on the coming holiday many horses will be visited by members of the Animal Rescue League and given apples, carrots and other food they do not regularly get. The league each year makes a campaign to raise funds for this purpose. Many contributions of foodstuffs for horses are received. Excess funds are used in caring for horses. Mrs. Huntington Smith, president of the league, has issued an appeal for funds to be used in this way. On the evening of Dec. 24, she says, agents of the league will go through the market district and in other parts of the city where peddlers' horses are stationed, and give them goodies. Lunches are to be given to teamsters. Other agents will visit the stables, giving the horses oats, corn and other food they are not accustomed to receive regularly.

LAMPLIGHTERS' INCREASE

Next Wednesday night a special meeting of the American Federation of Labor Union of employees in the Boston Consolidated Gas Company will be held at 1651 Washington Street when the case of the municipal lamplighters striking for a \$1 a day increase to a wage of \$3 a day will be discussed. The lamplighters are employed by the Welsbach Company, which, it is claimed, refused to grant the demand of the men.

GERMAN PRACTICES
IN WAR REVEALEDVolume Published for Free Distribution Discloses Workings
of System of Frigidity in
Campaign of Destruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"German War Practices" is the title of a book which has just been published for free distribution by the Committee on Public Information. It is a record of documentary evidence, drawn mainly from German and American sources, of the German system of frigidity, and supplements the Bryce report, which was the first official survey of the path of wanton cruelty, barbarous ruin and death left by the Germans on the hands of innocent and defenseless peoples.

The book contains proclamations and utterances of officials of the Imperial German Government, letters and diaries of German soldiers, quotations from German newspapers, and material drawn from the archives of the State Department at Washington which lay bare the story of premeditated severities. Official reports by the Belgian commission and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs reveal more of the German war philosophy which extenuates revolting crime and ruthless injustice for the advancement of that "kultur" which now marks its own name throughout the civilized world.

The illuminating reports of Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium, published in the book, depict the miseries of the Belgian people. Herbert Hoover and other eye witnesses of Belgian occupation, contribute articles which comprehend the monstrous wrongs inflicted by the iron heels of the Prussians in Belgium.

"German War Practices" has been edited by Prof. D. C. Munro of Princeton University, assisted by other scholars.

The following quotation from the diary of Private Karl Scheufele of the Third Bavarian Landwehr Infantry Regiment describes an episode in the early days of the German invasion of Belgium: "In the night of Aug. 18-19 the village of Saint Maurice was punished for having fired on German soldiers by being burned to the ground by the German troops. The village was surrounded, men posted about a yard from one another, so that no one could get out. Then the Uhlans set fire to it, house by house. Neither man, woman nor child could escape; only the greater part of the live stock we carried off, as that could be used. Anyone who ventured to come out was shot down. All the inhabitants left in the village were burnt with the houses."

From the diary of an officer of the One Hundred and Seventy-Eighth Regiment, Twelfth Saxon Corps:

"Aug. 23. Every house in the whole village was destroyed. We dragged the villagers one after another out of the most unlikely corners. The men were shot as well as the women and children who were in the convent, since shots had been fired from the convent windows, and we burned it afterward. The inhabitants might have escaped the penalty by handing over the guilty and paying 15,000 francs." From a letter by Lieut. A. Eberlein, published in Munich, Oct. 7, 1914, is taken the following: "But we arrested three other civilians and then I had a brilliant idea. We gave them chairs, and we then ordered them to go and sit out in the middle of the street. On their part, pitiful entreaties; on ours, a few blows from the butt end of the rifle. Little by little one becomes terribly callous at this business. At last they were all seated outside in the street. I do not know what anguished prayers they may have said, but I noticed that their hands were clasped the whole time. I pitied these fellows, but the method was immediately effective. The flank fire from the houses quickly diminished, so that we were able to occupy the opposite house and thus to dominate the principal street. Every living being who showed himself in the street was shot."

A paragraph in the authoritative German War Book of 1902 reads: "By sleeping himself in military history an officer will be able to guard himself against excessive humanitarian notions; it will teach him that certain severities are indispensable to war; and more, that the only true humanity very often lies in a ruthless application of them."

General von Bissing summed up the German attitude when at Munster he said on Aug. 29, 1914: "The innocent must suffer with the guilty. In the repression of infamy, human lives cannot be spared, and if isolated houses, flourishing villages and even entire towns are annihilated, that is assuredly regrettable, but it must not excuse ill-timed sentimentality. All this must not in our eyes weigh as much as the life of a single one of our brave soldiers."

Frederick C. Walcott quotes as follows the reply of von Bissing on the consequences of a failure of the re-educating of Belgium: "Starvation will grip these people in 30 to 60 days. Starvation is a compelling force, and we would use that force to compel the Belgian workmen to go into Germany to replace the Germans. Others would be used for agricultural work in Mesopotamia."

Herbert C. Hoover, in his article, says: "The sight of the destroyed homes and cities, the widowed and fatherless, the destitute, the physical misery of a people but partially nourished at best, the deportation of men by tens of thousands to slavery in German mines and factories, the execution of men and women for paltry effusions of their loyalty to their country, the sacking of every resource

through financial robbery, the fattening of armies on the slender produce of the country, the denudation of the country of cattle, horses and textiles; all these things we had to witness, all these things we had to witness, dumb to help other than by protest and sympathy, during this long and terrible time—and still these are not the events of battle heat but the effects of a grinding heel of a race demanding the mastery of the world."

BRITISH SUBJECTS
WARNED TO ENLIST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—British subjects in the United States of military age have been warned once more in a circular letter sent out from here by Brigadier-General W. A. White, chief of the British and Canadian recruiting mission, that the British Empire "not only needs but has an undoubted claim to the services of every Britisher of fighting age."

Although negotiations are under way between the British and the United States governments, to draft from the 175,000 Britishers of draft age, including English, Irish, Scotch and Canadians in this country, men will be accepted at once, because the need is imperative, General White declared.

The mission has enlisted during October, more than one-half of the recruits for the Canadian Army, General White said, and since it began its operations shortly after the United States entered the war, nearly 14,000 men have been enlisted here for the British and Canadian armies.

WINTER QUARTERS
AT CAMP HANCOCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Division Quartermaster Col. F. T. Pusey has begun the installation of almost 10,000 heating stoves for the mess halls, lecture rooms and schools at Camp Hancock near Augusta, Ga. The work of providing each tent in the division with floors and side walls has progressed now for some time and this feature of winter quarters is almost completed. The officers have built themselves small huts.

MASSACHUSETTS BAR ELECTS

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Bar Association, held at the State House, Saturday, Arthur Lord of Plymouth was elected president, succeeding Charles E. Hibbard of Pittsfield. Other officers elected included: Vice-presidents, Marcus C. Knowlton of Springfield, former chief justice of the Supreme Court, Judge John W. Hammond of Cambridge, and Judge James M. Morton of Fall River; treasurer, Charles H. Beckwith of Springfield; secretary, Frank W. Grinnell of Boston. The executive committee as nominated by the nomination committee was elected.

HIGHER EXPORT
COAL PRICE URGEDMargin Between United States
and Foreign Scale Is Said
to Permit Large Gratuitous
Profits to Vessel Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Fuel Administration is considering the question of prices of American coal transported abroad and used for the bunkers of ships in export trade. The Fuel Administration has been asked to issue an order fixing higher prices on this class of coal.

Bunker coal and coal for export are now sold by American dealers at the low prices fixed by the President and the Fuel Administration. At the same time, English and other exporting countries not only permit much higher prices for export coal, but actually prescribe minimum prices, so that competition will not force cheap coal for export at the expense of home producers and ultimately affect the financial strength of the nation.

The experts who have been preparing data on the matter say there is no reason why the United States should put a large gratuitous profit into the pockets of foreign vessel owners and coal dealers, when the profit is subject to foreign taxation, in some instances at tax rates as high as 80 per cent. They maintain that this profit should, in the circumstances, be kept here.

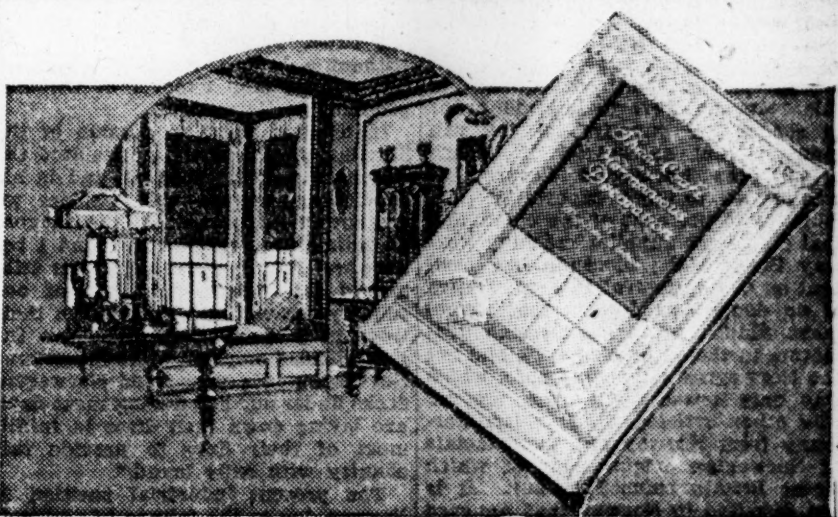
Another point brought out in the discussions is that consumers of coal in South America now pay the market price established by English competition, and the difference between that price and the price established by the President goes to the profit of the importer in Argentina, for instance. It is believed that this profit should be cut down.

The Fuel Administration has been trying to find a way to meet the difficulty of fixing a much higher price for foreign bunker and export coal than for coal sold for home consumption, without opening the door to abuses and unfair discriminations.

Through the licensing system of the War Trade Board it will be possible to control every pound of export and bunker coal during 1918, and thus prevent any higher price that might be allowed from turning a large proportion of American coal production into foreign channels.

CITY A BARRED ZONE.

DETROIT, Mich.—The entire city of Grand Rapids has been declared by United States Marshal O'Connor to be a prohibited zone within whose borders no unnaturalized German or other alien enemy may reside without a permit from the United States Marshal, says a dispatch to the Detroit Free Press.

How to make your home
more beautiful

Your house is only a shell. To get the spirit of "home" into it, it must express you and your ideals of harmony and artistic beauty. This need not mean expense. It means rather knowing how.

We have a book to send you, written by an expert on the "knowing how" to make a real home, a beautiful, harmonious, artistic home, at little cost. She calls her book "Shade Craft and Harmonious Decoration," and her advice is "Begin with Windows," because your windows give the keynote to the furnishing of your room.

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M. BUISSON ON NATIONS SOCIETY

President of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme Discusses Question in Report to Members Prior to Annual Meeting

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The annual congress of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme has just been held in the lecture hall of the Musée Social in the Rue Las-Cases, and all the circumstances and events have invested it with a peculiar interest. In advance of the meeting a detailed report, expressing the league's views and objects, was circulated among the members by M. Ferdinand Buisson, the president. He stated in this document that the congress of 1916 had examined the conditions of a durable peace and had pronounced in favor of the establishment of a Society of Nations. But, he asked, what should one understand by that seductive formula? Was it a case of a conception, a priori, or rather the continuation of the movement of civilization during many centuries? Having thus set the question he answered it without hesitation. He declared that it was not a speculative conception emanating from philanthropists or pacifists; it was not a case of postulating a new humanity or of reconstructing the world throughout; furthermore it was not a scheme for suppressing existing nations, by melting them all down into one or reducing them to a uniform type. The object pursued might be expressed in this brief formula:—"To institute, among the nations, the same régime that each one of them applies to its own subjects, that is to say the settlement of disputes by justice and not by force." This, M. Buisson urges, is less of a theory than a natural evolution of the human spirit and of history. It is the extension of the movement according to which men have progressed by instinct ever since they were men.

He adds, if, however, there is to be a Society of Nations, two conditions are necessary, the one of justice and the other of fact; one determining the idea, the other permitting it to be realized, the first the right of the peoples to settle their own affairs, the second the putting this into action by worldwide institutions corresponding to the three powers, legislative, judicial, executive. He next declares that for war to be abolished it is necessary that, as men pride themselves on not being brutes, groups of men must banish brutality as a law of their relations, and he recalls this article of the "Immortal declaration."—"Men are born and live free and equal by right,"—and asks if the time has not come to complete the work of their fathers and write, "People are born and live free and equal by right." For the Society of Nations to become a sovereign institution it is necessary, he says, that it should possess the reality of the three powers, which are as indispensable to international sovereignty as they are to national sovereignty; the legislative power, the responsibility for promulgating general conventions of international order which will bind the peoples together as the law binds the citizens; the judicial power, to apply to every case and to every dispute the international law; and the executive power, to suppress all resistance to the acts of the public authority. A Society of Nations, says M. Buisson, which is fortified with these three powers has a constitution, an existence and a right of action. It has the capacity for establishing justice, because it wishes it and can bring it about.

Another report was presented to the Congress by M. Jean Hennessy, who had been instructed to report on the organization of the legislative, judicial and executive powers of the Society of Nations. M. Hennessy does not deny the extreme difficulty of the problem, but after having clarified it as much as possible, he grapples with it. There can be no Society of Nations, he says, which does not comprehend a general confederation of the human groups based on systems analogous to those of the federations already constituted in the world. He therefore pronounces in favor of an international assembly which would study the regulation of international questions of every kind, would codify laws bearing on the essential questions for the maintenance of peace, the limitation of armaments, the nationalization of the production of war material, maritime laws, air laws, the laws for the transmission of correspondence, the social protection of travelers, the regulation of labor, and the unification of measures.

An assembly elected in this sense, and in conditions which would be easy enough to arrange, would, he declares, be a fruitful work. But the constitution of the Society of Nations admits of novelties and also of ventures. When should the international laws become effective? M. Hennessy answers this question by saying that, if it is a case of laws on which the peace of the world depends, then they should be effective from the time when they are promulgated by the executive international authority, without waiting for the ratification of the Parliaments or of the governments of the associated nations. At the end of his statement, M. Hennessy examines the question of the material organization of the international assembly, its composition, its mode of election, and its budget.

A third report was presented by M. Maxime Leroy on the even more difficult problem of how to guarantee the permanence of the society and the normal exercise of its functions. He promptly deals with the preliminary and very grave difficulties embraced in

the possibility of the retention of armaments or economic conditions contrary to the general agreement, refusal to submit to the common control, refusal to submit differences to the judicial authority, rebellion against a judgment of the international court, and armed aggression. Having voluntarily stated these troublesome problems, M. Leroy observes that the work would be very poorly armed against the defection of co-contracting evildoers, if the Society of Nations had no punishments and methods of exercising them at its disposal. As to the "sanctions," which only apply when the fault is committed, they should embrace certain guarantees, preventive of the fault and anterior to it. To curb the delinquent, to prevent his delinquency, that is the object to aim at. Without committing himself to an enumeration of the "sanctions," which would necessarily be incomplete, M. Leroy allows himself to indicate the following: Economic boycott, reprisals, expulsion and sequestration, moral and judicial isolation, fines, personal punishment, and armed action. M. Leroy takes each one of these items in turn, argues upon it, and develops it thoroughly.

When the congress opened there were 250 delegates present, representing 728 sections. M. Baylet of Bordeaux presided at the outset. M. Ferdinand Buisson, president of the league, gave a welcome to all the delegates from France and abroad, and pointed out that this congress was particularly consecrated to the Society of Nations. Then M. Henri Guernut read the general report which indicated the cases in which the league had intervened with the public powers in regard to matters of political or military order, upon which public opinion had been excited, and in some other cases of a more private character. A resolution calling for the lib-

eration of the Armenians was passed, and homage paid to M. Leon Bourgeois, who, in the name of France, first proposed the formula of the Society of Nations at the Hague conference. The general question was then approached, and there were immediately some lively scenes upon an amendment to the resolution of the central committee put forward by M. Oscar Bloch and advocating "juridical arbitration for the immediate solution of the difficulties which are at the base of the present conflict." The great majority of the meeting was clearly with the committee.

In the further course of the sittings during three days, the resolution, with some modifications, were adopted. M. Marius Moutet submitted a report on the law relating to the natives of Algeria. His conclusions, tending to an extension of their rights and privileges in regard to naturalization, administrative capacity, native representation in the local councils and so forth, were adopted with an amendment by M. Aulard in favor of the complete naturalization of all natives who had fought for France.

M. Gabriel Seailles advocated the necessity of revising the constitution of 1875, and his propositions were referred back to the consideration of the sections, to be brought up again at the next congress.

On the motion of M. Aulard, a resolution was adopted proposing "that the nations represented at the conference of the Allies should establish among themselves forthwith an arrangement by which all their differences of every kind should be submitted to a tribunal nominated by themselves in such a manner as to establish a permanent peace among the contracting nations," other free nations being invited to accede to this arrangement. A deputation of the congress will submit these resolutions to M. Painlevé. A propo-

sition put forward by Mlle. Melin in favor of the adoption of female suffrage by the Society of Nations was also agreed to.

M. André Gouguenheim presented a report on the liquidation of the war expenses, his proposals including an income tax, which will entail compulsory declaration, a tax on luxurious expenditure, the suppression of inheritance in the collateral line, the increase of taxation on war profits, the control and revision of the business of contractors, the institution of a severe régime of economy, state monopoly of insurance against fire which should be obligatory upon all citizens, and so forth. This closed the proceedings.

ITALIAN PATRIOTIC ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Baron Sonnino has received a telegram from the Italian Minister in Buenos Aires, stating that the Italians in the Argentine wish to reaffirm their unshaken faith in the destinies of their country and that he is forwarding 1,000,000 lire on their behalf to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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MAYORS ISSUE AN
APPEAL FOR HELP

P. F. Martin of Halifax and E. P. Williams of Dartmouth Describe Extent of Damage and Detail Chief Needs

HALIFAX, N. S.—The mayors of Halifax and Dartmouth have issued an appeal to the people of Canada for from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 for immediate relief of the homeless, and the reconstruction of the ruined districts.

The appeal says: "An appalling disaster has visited the old and historic city of Halifax and the town of Dartmouth. Its cause and a general account of it have already appeared in the press, but its magnitude is not yet known even to ourselves. The damage to shipping and the port's equipment is of a very serious character, windows and doors everywhere were shattered to pieces, and in many streets outside of the ruined districts homes were partially wrecked. But in the areas which at closer range came under the full force of the explosion every building of every class and description was completely destroyed, and fire in many cases finished the work of the explosion."

"It is estimated that at least 1500 dwellings and their contents have thus been wiped out of existence, as many more partially destroyed, and from 15,000 to 20,000 persons rendered homeless. It is feared that as many as 2000 persons have been killed, thousands have been injured and in nearly all cases the families in the devastated areas have been left destitute and penniless. The stricken district was occupied almost exclusively by the people of the industrial and poorer classes."

"For the present and immediate future shelter and maintenance is being found for them in public buildings and private homes, but the season of the year renders it imperative that immediate steps shall be taken to begin the work of reconstruction. For this purpose we estimate that between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000 will be required, and in the names of these stricken communities we send out this message of appeal to the general public of Canada for immediate help."

"We have confidence that the citizens of our own city and province will not fail us in the hour of our distress, and we are sustained by an equally confident hope that our appeal to the other portions of the Dominion will meet with a prompt and generous response, so that it will be found that these sorely afflicted people shall be provided with dwellings, clothing and food."

"It will be of great assistance to us if, when offers of goods or building materials are made, descriptions and quantities should be mentioned so that supplies of all kinds may come forward as required."

"The Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, will act as treasurer of the relief fund, and the branches of that bank and of all the other banks in Canada will receive subscriptions and transmit them to Halifax without charge."

"P. F. MARTIN,
"Mayor of Halifax."
"E. P. WILLIAMS,
"Mayor of Dartmouth."

Estimates of materials required for temporary repairs to make damaged dwellings habitable, prepared by the reconstruction section of the Halifax relief committee, were announced tonight as follows:

Glass—1,000,000 lights or panes, assorted sizes.
Putty—50 tons.
Sashes—18,000.
Doors—2000.
Scaffolding—250,000 b. m.
Boards (matched)—1,000,000 feet b. m.

Roofing paper—5000 squares.
Wall board—300,000 square feet.
Nails—1000 kegs, 2 1/2 to 4 inches.

In view of the large influx of people into the city the Mayor has issued a proclamation calling upon all non-residents not engaged in relief work or here on business of extreme emergency to leave the city. In a second message the Mayor urged outsiders not engaged with relief missions to stay away from Halifax during the next two weeks. The relief committee asked that no more workers come until called upon and the reconstruction committee requested that no further supplies be sent until their character had been made known to and approved by the committee.

New York People Aid

Acting Mayor Sends Offer to Lord Mayor of Halifax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This city's contributions for Halifax relief continue to flow toward that city, but not through any official city channel. Today two more carloads of clothing and other supplies are to be shipped, representing a special appropriation of \$10,000 by the Atlantic division of the Red Cross and contributions from organizations and individuals. Some churches took up special collections on Sunday. Acting Mayor Dowling has sent a message to the Lord Mayor of Halifax, extending sympathy and offering aid, but thus far the city has not taken any official action toward sending aid. The state Chamber of Commerce considers the subject of relief on Tuesday. The Mayor's committee on national defense got a supply of glass ready to ship, but found that this need had already been met.

San Francisco to Reciprocate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—E. H. Sinclair, president of the Canadian Club of San Francisco, says he will start a movement today to have San Francisco contribute to a Halifax relief fund and

amount similar to that given by the maritime provinces of Canada, whatever that amount may have been, at the time of the San Francisco disaster. A relief fund has been started in Berkeley.

Chicago Acts Quickly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—This city, remembering well the aid that Canadian cities, Halifax among them, gave it at the time of the great Chicago fire of 1871, has been quick and energetic in preparing for Halifax relief. A citizens' committee named by Mayor Thompson met Saturday in city council chamber to organize, choose chairman James B. Forgan, a former resident of Halifax and one of the most prominent bankers in Chicago, and pledged approximately \$45,000 for supplies. A public appeal then issued is expected to bring in much more. A meeting for sending assistance is called for Tuesday.

Women Aid at Seattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—To raise \$25,000 for the Halifax sufferers is the task assumed by the Canadian Club of this city. A meeting called by the organization Saturday night was addressed by British Consul Bernard Pelly, and the first \$100 was subscribed by the Women's Canadian Club. Over \$6000 has been raised so far. The churches had collections Sunday and all this week club members will canvass the city, which has a large Canadian population.

Government Gives \$1,000,000

OTTAWA, Ont.—In response to the appeal for \$25,000,000 issued by the mayors of Halifax and Dartmouth, the Dominion Government has announced a preliminary donation of \$1,000,000.

Premier Cancels Engagements

HALIFAX, N. S.—Sir Robert Borden today announced the cancellation of all his political engagements. He will devote his entire time to the relief of Halifax.

Sir Robert thanked the people of the United States for aid that has been rendered in a statement issued today. Sir Robert said in part:

"The people of Canada are profoundly grateful for the generous sympathy of the people of the United States in the terrible disaster which has overtaken the city of Halifax, and they most deeply appreciate the splendid aid which has been offered and sent from so many communities of our great kindred nation."

All German citizens of Halifax are being arrested today.

They were ordered taken into custody, men and women alike. Seven men and one woman have been arrested up to a late hour last night and others are being rounded up as rapidly as possible.

The State has offered 400,000 feet of beaver boards, ten tons of putty, 300,000 panes of glass, and 10,000 rolls of tarred paper. Maine sent 11,000 blankets, and has crews of carpenters and other workers ready to assist in rebuilding the city.

HIGHER RAILROAD
RATES INDORSED

(Continued from page one)

broke in with the inquiry as to the nature of the investments of the company.

"We recognize," said Mr. Anderson, "that you are not responsible for the unfortunate financial position of your company, but from the table submitted by the company to the commission, it appears that the road has invested \$201,000,000 in actual railroad property which brings a return of 6.75 per cent, but it also has \$227,000,000 invested in properties entirely distinct from railroading, which brings in only a trifle more than 1 per cent. Yet you are asking us to grant rate increases in order to bring the company into a better financial condition, and take care of its investments, both good and bad."

"Transportation and other problems are mixed up with investments and business in the New Haven finances. The problem called up by the New Haven road is certainly an appalling proposition for the investment community and for the railroad."

"The New Haven is a good road. It has shown this in its ability to take care of much of the business of the past few years. And if it had been equipped with reasonable regard for the full demands of the community during the past five or six years, and not gone into the investment business, it would have done its part in handling the New England traffic just as has been done by the Boston & Albany."

Before leaving for a four days' trip to Washington, Mr. Anderson informed President Pearson that the examination into the finances of the New Haven would be taken up again when he returned, and that he wished the officials of the company to be prepared to show the nature of its unproductive investments.

The pleas of the Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany, Central Vermont, Rutland, Maine Central and Grand Trunk have been nearly completed, although the passenger and freight agencies of all of these lines have still considerable statistical matter to introduce. The New Haven's case is still to be finished, and the commission has not heard from the Bangor & Aroostook, although that company is asking for freight increases only.

RELIEF TRAIN IS
SENT BY CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE OFFICIALS

(Continued from page one)

endeavoring to reach Halifax and taking advantage of our transportation.

We were met at St. John by a delegation of Christian Scientists and leading business men, offering cooperation in every needed way. A broad spirit of humanity and helpfulness is everywhere encountered.

The Red Cross is sending on our train many bales which we understand contain blankets. Especially welcomed are woolen articles of all kinds.

We learned at St. John that large numbers of maimed children are being brought from Halifax to Truro for better housing and surgical attention. Large numbers of people who can be of no special help at this time in the stricken city are being sent out to neighboring towns.

We have been joined by Harry F. Ross of Bangor, Me., a member of former Governor Milliken's staff, also by Chester A. Brown and two other representatives of the Boston office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Capt. O. F. Vassnack, of the sixty-third regiment, Halifax rifles. It is rumored that the entire crew of the Belgian relief ship Imo have been placed under arrest.

(Signed) TURNER.

Trucks to Be Shipped

Massachusetts Relief Committee Plan for Halifax Work

Following a meeting of the Massachusetts-Halifax relief committee at the State House today it was announced that 10 big motor trucks will be shipped from Boston on Tuesday, aboard the steamer Northland, for the use of the state relief committee at work in Halifax. These trucks were secured by J. H. McAlman, president of the Automobile Dealers' Association, and are valued at \$25,000. Each truck will be furnished with a driver and upon reaching Halifax will be delivered to A. C. Ratschky, head of the local relief workers.

Capt. J. S. Hathaway of Governor McCall's staff is going in charge of the automobile unit. J. F. O'Connell, one of the members of the committee, and publicity manager of the Public Safety Committee, was instructed by the committee today to go to Halifax to aid Mr. Ratschky.

Henry B. Endicott, chairman of the relief committee, stated today: "Cash is the need of the moment in Halifax relief, and it will be well to remember that he who gives quickly gives twice." A telegram from Mr. Ratschky today pointed out the need of cash, and urged that nothing else be in the way of supplies be sent at present.

A Halifax information bureau was opened at the State House today under the direction of B. F. Felt, executive secretary of the Republican State Committee. All inquiries are being indexed for reference when the committee receives information of a definite character, following the reestablishment of adequate communication facilities.

A telegram received today from A. C. Ratschky said:

"After steamer Northland is loaded send nothing more at present except cash, until you can hear from me. There will now be plenty of all food supplies and only certain things will be needed and they will be ordered as required. Massachusetts has been so generous that on all sides she is being lauded to the skies and thanks and appreciation are the words used whenever Massachusetts is mentioned. I have organized the entire supply department for the city, the government and the military and medical authorities all continuing under my plan, which became operative today and pleased every one."

Ten trucks valued at \$25,000 were secured by J. H. McAlman, president of the Automobile Dealers' Association, acting as agent for Mr. Endicott, before noon. This is in compliance with Mr. Ratschky's urgent request for automobile trucks. Each truck will be manned by a driver, and will carry supplies of gasoline, so that

upon arrival at Halifax they will be run off the boat and into service immediately. Capt. J. S. Hathaway of the Governor's staff goes in charge of the automobile unit, with instructions to deliver them to Mr. Ratschky's order.

The Boston Elevated offer the services of two of their best engineers for power stations, tracks, or other service in connection with transportation. This information was wired to Mr. Ratschky and if he wires they are needed, the men will go on the Northland tomorrow.

Permission has been granted by the United States War Trade Board, at the request of its agent in Boston, Ansel R. Clark, to waive all export license regulations ordinarily required for supplies destined for Halifax, in view of the situation at Halifax. The ruling applies only to supplies to be used at Halifax, and not for anything that is to be reexported from there. The export regulations now require license for nearly everything sent to other countries. Mr. Clark has notified the New Zealand customs collectors to clear all goods going through for relief.

Patriotic societies, women's clubs and other organization all over Massachusetts are devoting their efforts toward gathering supplies for the people of Halifax. The Massachusetts woman's branch of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness has been giving its entire time to this purpose. Volunteers worked until 10 o'clock Saturday night, and many worked all day Sunday, sorting and packing articles at the society rooms, 142 Berkeley Street. All the branches of the society in this State are sending in needed supplies. A representative of the society is aboard the Calvin Austin for the purpose of helping in the distribution at Halifax.

Meetings in the interest of the relief fund were held throughout Massachusetts today. The total this morning is reported as being \$122,279.26. Much of this money has been used in procuring supplies for the Calvin Austin, which left early yesterday afternoon, with Edmund Billings, collector of the port of Boston, in charge, and Capt. Eugene L. O'Donnell, supervising inspector of the United States steamboat inspection service for this district, in command.

Mr. Billings has been instructed by Henry Howard, director of recruiting of the United States Shipping Board, who tendered the use of the Calvin Austin and the steamer Northland, which sail tomorrow from Central Wharf, to the state relief committee, to provide accommodations on the ship for the homeless and, if advisable, employ the vessel as a transport between provincial ports for persons who may be better cared for outside the city.

Ten refugees from Halifax arrived in Boston last night aboard the steamship North Land. Several of them were theatrical performers, who were at Halifax when the explosion occurred.

The sum of \$2000 was raised at the meeting in Mechanics Building last night under the auspices of the American-British Federation. A resolution pledging relief for Halifax residents was adopted by the some 2500 persons present. Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, offered the resolutions.

Speakers for the assistance of Halifax included William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State; John L. Bates, former Governor of Massachusetts; James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston; James Jackson, head of the Boston chapter of the American Red Cross; Channing Cox, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; the Rev. Austin K. DeBiols, who will represent the federation at Halifax during the relief and reconstruction work; Mrs. W. H. Lothrop, director of Red Cross civilian work, and Charles H. McIntyre, treasurer of the British Relief Fund. Thomas R. P. Gibb, president of the federation, presided.

Another British-American relief meeting will be held this afternoon, at Tremont Temple, and one Wednesday night at the Hotel Bellevue.

Food Shipment Restrictions Lifted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government has offered and is giving every possible assistance to Halifax. The war trade board has lifted all restric-

tions on the shipments of food, while the necessity continues, and has instructed agents in Boston and elsewhere to license freely all shipments for Halifax.

HOTEL TELEPHONE
SERVICE HEARING

Public Service Commission Sets Dec. 20 as Date on Which It Will Hear Complaints of Doubling the Rates

The Massachusetts Public Service Commission today assigned Thursday, Dec. 20, for a hearing on the new contracts between the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and certain Boston hotels under the operation of which the charge for making a local call from a booth in the hotel lobbies has been raised from 5 cents to 10 cents. Opposition to the new arrangement, by virtue of which the hotels resell the telephone service to the public, is expected to be presented at the hearing by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Travelers' Association, while the position of the hotel proprietors probably will be upheld by the Hotel Men's Association.

Fundamentals of public regulation of telephone service are involved in the case, according to William H. O'Brien, chief of the commission's telephone and telegraph bureau. He believes that if this arrangement of "jobbing telephone service" is once recognized, the company would have the right to sub-let its service in any exchange and at all pay stations. He explained that the company now sells the service in bulk to the hotels, and that the latter, in turn, fix the price the public shall pay, which already has resulted in a 100 per cent advance in the price of a local call in certain hotels.

Under the new contracts there are two classes of service for the hotels, which own the telephone booths and employ their own operators, but rent the instruments, switchboards and trunk lines from the company.

The first, or complete metropolitan service, enables the hotel to purchase, in bulk, a minimum of 4000 calls for \$120, or three cents per call; each additional call being at the same rate of three cents.

The second or district service, provides for a minimum of 3000 calls for \$90, or 3 cents each. Additional calls, between 3000 and 6000 are at 3 cents each, between 6000 and 12,000 at 2 1/2 cents each, while calls in excess of 12,000 are at 1 1/2 cents each.

In addition to these charges for service, the company also receives \$24 a year for rental of the switchboard and another \$24 a year for use of a trunk line, according to officials of the commission.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD
MAY BE REORGANIZED

DETROIT, Mich.—A special to the Detroit Free Press from Manistee, Mich., says that, to offset the poor service being given to Manistee by the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, a group of business men of that city has instituted negotiations to reorganize the Michigan East and West Railroad as an outlet to the south.

The Pere Marquette has cut its Manistee passenger and mail service from three trains each way a day to one train. The only incoming train, due at 12:35 p. m., has been arriving from two to four hours late. The board of commerce has protested without avail. It is believed that 90 per cent of Manistee business now going over the Pere Marquette could be diverted to a reorganized road.

EXTENSION OF GAS
LINES IS ORDERED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court today decided that the New York and Queens Gas Company must extend its lines into the Douglaston and Douglas Manor district.



Halifax and the harbor

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

PREPARATIONS FOR
INQUIRY AT HALIFAX

Captain and Pilot of Mont Blanc and Survivors of Imo Placed Under Arrest — No Evidence of Plot Discovered

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Canadian Government has taken steps to investigate the explosion at Halifax.

Captain Lamedoc of the munitions ship Mont Blanc, and the pilot, Mackay, have been arrested and detained by the police, whilst the survivors of the steamer Imo have been seized and placed aboard a British cruiser. The inquiry into the explosion opens Tuesday.

Mr. Justice Drysdale, regarded as an expert in admiralty law, is to conduct the investigation, which will be public, and he will have the assistance of several nautical assessors. It was explained officially, however, that the arrests were not due to any discovery of evidence tending to show that the explosion resulted from an enemy plot, as statements by Government experts and investigators had shown beyond question that the crash of the steamers, clearly accidental, had caused the blow-up.

Loss of Ammunition Small

LONDON, England (Monday)—Granted that the Halifax explosion consumed 3000 tons of T. N. T., British artillery experts explained today that such a loss was trifling.

"Three thousand tons of this explosive would be just about the amount supplied for a few hours' fire in the ordinary, up-to-date advance barrage over a five-mile front," it was stated.

POSTAL CLERKS TO
ASK SALARY RAISE

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Journal reports that a 25 per cent increase in pay and a democratic system of choosing superior officers is the demand of postal clerks of Chicago, who met here in three overflow meetings recently to formulate their demands and organize for a campaign to secure them.

SOLDIER VOTERS
MAY CAST BALLOTS

Boston and Other Election Boards Expected to Take Steps to See What Can Be Done at Camp Devens

Local election boards in Massachusetts are expected to make arrangements at Camp Devens so that the voters stationed there may cast their ballots at the coming city elections, since Secretary of War Baker has ruled that no man should be given leave to cast his ballot at his home city but that the men could vote at the camp, provided the local boards made arrangements enabling them to vote.

John J. Toomey, chairman of the Election Board of Boston, today said that the board would meet, if appealed to by a voter, and investigate the question whether there are any legal barriers preventing the men from voting. Although the Secretary of War has replied to an inquiry of Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges of Camp Devens, that the men would not be permitted to go home and vote, but could vote if the local boards made arrangements at the camp, Mr. Toomey said that it may require action by the Legislature to permit the men to vote.

However, he was not certain of this and said that the board on the application of a voter would consult legal counsel and decide whether they could conduct an election at Ayer. It is pointed out that in the recent elections at New York the members of the three hundred and fourth regiment of infantry, coming from northern New York, were permitted to cast their ballots at Camp Devens. The ballots were sealed and mailed to the local election boards. It was said at divisional headquarters today that it would be up to the local boards to make application for quarters at the camp to conduct their balloting.

It is known that several soldiers at Camp Devens are arranging to appeal to the election board of Boston to make arrangements, if possible, for them to vote.

For several weeks representatives of local candidates for offices have been appealing to the officers in charge at Camp Devens to permit their voters to go home and vote on election day. Many requests have been received from soldiers stationed there. But the commanding officer, not having the power to decide this question, asked the Secretary of War for directions.

OKLAHOMA PUPILS
AID COTTON HARVEST

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The request of R. H. Wilson, State Superintendent of Schools, that schools in the cotton growing districts be closed for a period to enable students to help in picking cotton, was generally recognized and resulted in a decided relief from the labor shortage in many places, says the Oklahoman, according to letters which have been received.

J. O. Crook, superintendent of schools at Stigler, has written that schools have reconvened there after two weeks' vacation and that as a result of the work of the school children all of the cotton near Stigler has been picked. Some of the boys in the upper grades made from \$3 to \$5 a day, according to Mr. Crook.

CITIES MAY SELL
FUEL AT COST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The supreme court today upheld the Maine law permitting cities to operate wood and coal yards to sell fuel to the public at cost. Citizens of Portland, Me., complained against use of taxes to run the fuel yard. The court overruled their complaint.

The Gift Shop

At Stowell's

Many unusual and novel Christmas gifts are displayed in our Art Room and Gift Shop. Our collection of clocks is probably the largest in New England.

Hall Clocks	\$85 to \$750
Mahogany Mantel Clocks ..	\$5 to \$150
Chelsea Clocks of solid mahogany or real cast bronze	\$18 to \$100
Banjo Clocks	\$6.50 to \$150

At Stowell's Co. Inc.
24 Winter St., Boston
Jewelry for 35 Years

WISCONSIN STATE OFFICER INDICTED

Louis B. Nagler, Assistant Secretary, Charged by the Federal Grand Jury With Violation of the Espionage Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—"Who's running this war? It's a bunch of capitalists composed of steel trust and munition makers."

This is one of the statements cited in the indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury here charging Louis B. Nagler, Assistant Secretary of State since 1912, with false statements. The indictment is more particularly directed against the statements of Mr. Nagler affecting the Red Cross. Six federal officials connected with the Cabinet are on its board of managers. Here is what the indictment declares Mr. Nagler said when solicited to make a contribution to the Y. M. C. A. on Nov. 19:

"There is too much grafting in these subscriptions. No, I don't believe in the Y. M. C. A. or the Red Cross. I believe that they are nothing but a bunch of grafters. Not more than 10 or 15 per cent of the money collected is used for the purpose for which it is collected."

The indictment charges that this is a violation of the Espionage Act, that such remarks against an officially recognized agency of the Government as the Red Cross give aid and comfort to the enemy. The maximum penalty is \$10,000, or 20 years, or both.

Mr. Nagler was appointed by Congressman James A. Frear as chief clerk in his office, when Mr. Frear was chosen Secretary of State in 1906, and in 1912 Mr. Nagler was made Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Nagler will present his resignation to Secretary of State Meritt Hull today before appearing in court with his attorney, Charles H. Crownhart of Madison. It is said his resignation will be accepted.

Mrs. Ella Telle Nagler, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State, has complete faith in her husband's innocence. Mrs. Nagler is a writer on subjects relating to children. She won her doctor's degree at the University of Minnesota in 1901 and afterward studied five years in Naples. She later was dean of women and professor of biology at Milwaukee Downer College.

Employers to Cooperate

Western Organizations Seek Means of Suppressing I. W. W. Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Representatives of the Pacific Federation of Employers met here on Friday and Saturday, organizations in the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Montana being represented at the meeting. The purpose of the conference, it was announced, was to go over the industrial situation in the far West and to perfect plans for co-operating with the Government in suppressing I. W. W. and other un-American practices and propaganda. A committee of nine was appointed to formulate and execute plans of operation in the Pacific area, and to co-operate with similar employers' organizations in other parts of the country.

Hindu Plot Revealed

Alleged Conspirator Tells of Aid Given by Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—German agents were again connected with alleged Hindu revolutionary operations in testimony given by Tehl Singh in the so-called German-Hindu uprising cases now on trial here, in which it is alleged that the defendants sought to overthrow British rule in India. Tehl Singh, who is also one of the defendants, testified that A. M. Nielsen, a German druggist in Shanghai, whose house was used as revolutionary headquarters, gave him \$150 for revolutionary work; that he saw there two or three boxes containing a large number of revolvers, and that Nielsen told him he had two machine guns, all to be used in the proposed uprising.

He told of being shown a triangular piece of paper by means of which an alleged conspirator who was summoned to Shanghai from Japan might be identified for the purpose of obtaining assistance at the German Consulate at Nanking. He said that he saw several large parties of Hindus arrive in Shanghai on their way to India from America for the alleged purpose of taking part in an uprising.

Porto Rico Workers Ready

Reported to Be Held Back by Disloyal Talk of Agitators

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—That there has been an indifference on the part of many persons, officials and others, toward the efforts of Special Labor Commissioner Roberts to obtain here an army of workers for service in the United States in the places left vacant by those who have gone to the war zone, and that this indifference in some instances has developed into outright opposition, is the report which has reached the representative of the United States Department of Labor. "This is a species of disloyalty," said Mr. Roberts in discussing the report, "that should be brought to the attention of the proper authorities."

The United States needs the services of every industrial worker. In Porto Rico I have found thousands of capable and useful men who are not only willing but anxious to enlist in the great American army of industry. And now come these interlopers—politicians, I suppose they would call themselves—who dare to interfere with this work. They talk to the workers of the cold of the north and hint at the privations and ill-treatment that may await those who venture to enlist under the United States Department of Labor. I should like to be quoted in print as saying that I am after these disloyal obstructionists, and when I can get the necessary evidence I shall carry it before the proper authorities, and assure them that there is a law to deal with them according to their deserts."

Commissioner Roberts already has over 7000 workers registered, and they are all over or under draft age. There is a separate schedule kept of men of draft age.

Deutsch Case Development

Special Jury May Be Called to Consider Indictment Against Assaulters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Colo.—A special Federal grand jury will probably be called by Judge Robert E. Lewis of the United States District Court within the next two weeks to consider indictments against a number of persons charged with violation of the Espionage Act.

This is the latest development arising from action taken by certain citizens at Hugo, Col., in assaulting Henry W. Deutsch at Denver recently. Deutsch is now held here for grand jury action on a charge of attempting to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty in the military forces of the United States.

LETTUCE PRICES ARE LOWER AGAIN

Householders Urged by Market Bureau to Buy to Aid Farmer and Save Meats

Lettuce prices in Boston have reached the low standard maintained during the summer months with a single head retailing as low as five cents and the growers receiving about 2 cents a head. H. E. Larsen, assistant in city marketing of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Markets, urges householders to purchase some of the large amount of lettuce offered daily both as an aid to the farmer in disposing of his surplus and as a patriotic duty to use vegetables for meat.

Mr. Larsen says: "Farmers are receiving prices for lettuce to net them less than the cost of production. It seems that this situation could be relieved and consumers benefited as well by a greater local demand. While lettuce is by no means a substitute for meat, a greater consumption of it along with other vegetables is urged to conserve meats and other higher priced foodstuffs. Lettuce, on the local market, comes from nearby greenhouses, insuring a fresh supply daily."

According to the report of the bureau on Boston market conditions today, more than 3000 boxes of lettuce was offered at 30 to 50 cents a box. The report continues:

"Celery was somewhat firmer, Pascal bringing growers a range of \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen, Boston Market \$2 to \$2.25 and white \$1 to \$1.25. Cabbage sold for as high as \$2.75 per barrel for Danish, \$2.25 for white and \$1.50 for Savoy. Of the root crops, carrots brought about \$1 to \$1.15 per bushel with second and unwashed as low as 85 cents. Quotations on parsnips, beets and turnips unchanged."

Refusal to Sell Sugar

Kingston in Jamaica Feeling the Food Supply Shortage

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—The question of food supplies increases in interest. If it is not actually in force, we are in sight of an embargo by the United States to prevent export thence of flour to this island except under special license. Flour is largely consumed here. For the present the wholesale dealers have large stocks of this and other foodstuffs on hand, but in the early part of the new year scarcity will be felt. The Jamaica Government's refusal to allow sugar to be exported came none too soon. The stocks held in the island, many declare, are much too small. The Food Commission, however, considers that the public have a right to cheaper sugar, and it has just reduced the price to 7 cents per pound. As the result of this a large number of retail shopkeepers have bound themselves to refuse to sell sugar; lard compound, which is 15 cents a pound; salted beef, which is 22 cents a pound, and cottonseed oil, which has been advanced to 54 cents per quart. They complain that the wholesale dealers compel them to pay per hundred pounds for sugar \$7 per bag, which does not allow a margin for profit. One or two of the most important provision dealers have stood out of the strike. The demand that the Government appoint a food controller is growing in volume. In the direction of extended cultivation, the prisoners of the general penitentiary have been turned on to cultivate newly enclosed lands. A large mill is at work at the penitentiary manufacturing cornmeal from native grown corn which has this year yielded an exceptionally good crop.

SUFFRAGE LEADERS MEET AT CAPITAL

Unusual Interest in Convention Because of Recent Victories—Reception Planned in Honor of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than 1000 delegates are gathered in the national capital today to attend the forty-ninth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. New York will have the largest delegation, and the New York delegates, elated by the recent victory in their home state, will combine their efforts with those of the other state delegates in the effort to make the reform nation-wide.

The social event of the convention will be a reception on Thursday evening in honor of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and other officers and delegates of the national association.

Mrs. Catt will deliver the annual address of the president of the association on Thursday evening and there will be addresses by Miss Jeannette Rankin, congresswoman from Montana, and other suffrage leaders.

Every State in the Union will be represented at the convention, and at least two states will send women officials.

The convention is considered to be one of unprecedented political significance in the history of the suffrage movement. Suffragists have gained the ballot in New York and partial suffrage in six other states since the last national convention.

National officers of the association already here, in addition to the National Congressional Committee, which is resident in Washington, are the president, Mrs. Catt, and the honorary president, Dr. Shaw; Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Columbia, Mo., first vice-president; Mrs. Stanley McCormick of Boston, second vice-president; Miss Esther G. Ogden of New York, third vice-president; Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers of New Haven, Conn., treasurer; Mrs. Frank J. Shuler of Buffalo, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith of Kentucky, recording secretary; Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs of Birmingham, Ala., auditor; Mrs. Arthur Livermore of Yonkers, N. Y., and Miss Rose Young of New York City, director of the Lesson Bureau of Suffrage Education, editor of The Woman Citizen, and head of the National Publicity Bureau.

The National Congressional Committee, headed by Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Boston, includes Miss Ruth White of Missouri, secretary; Mrs. Medill McCormick, Illinois; Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, District of Columbia; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, New York; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York; Mrs. Winston Churchill, New Hampshire; Miss Martha Norris, Ohio; Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, Nebraska; Mrs. Robert S. Griffin, New York; Mrs. Charles W. McClure, Michigan, and Miss Mabel Caldwell Willard, Massachusetts.

BARGE SUPERVISION AIDS COAL MOVEMENT

Coal has been moved more rapidly and efficiently since the formation of the New England Coal Barge and Towing Association and its subsequent supervision of the movement of coal-carrying vessels under United States Government control than in many months, according to those in charge of the headquarters of the association at 143 State Street.

For a Limited Time We Can Supply

Knitting Yarn

In certain localities throughout the country there is a great shortage of Knitting Yarn. We are not only in a position to supply it, but we believe we can

Save you 50c a pound on your yarn

Buy direct from us—the largest and most complete yarn stock in New England.

We are at present shipping over two thousand pounds daily to all parts of the country, to Red Cross Chapters, Navy Leagues, Mothers' Clubs, Schools, Churches, etc.

Our Yarn is Government Standard and full 16 oz. to a pound. For wristlets, sweaters, helmets, socks, etc. In heavy and light weight khaki and grey.

Terms cash or Bradstreet and Dun's Reference. Samples of qualities and prices sent on request. Don't delay—buy now.

J. Samuels & Bro., Inc.
Wholesale Yarn Distributors
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Boston. Installation of a "location board" whereby every movement of a tug barge steamer or sailing craft in the coal business may be followed as closely as they are reported, has been completed, and its value already has been shown many times over, say officials at the office.

The location board kept up to date by daily reports from the various coal carrying concerns along the Atlantic seaboard. Every movement of a coal vessel is reported by telephone or telegraph, and as fast as they are received, a plug representing that vessel is inserted in a perforation on the board. In this way, one can tell at a glance where any coal-carrying vessel is located.

DR. ERNST KUNWALD RELEASED FROM JAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Dr. Ernst Kunwald, director of the Cincinnati orchestra, was unexpectedly released from Dayton jail on Sunday, on orders from Attorney-General Gregory "pending further investigations." Considerable mystery surrounds the incidents and it is believed that the arrest on Saturday by United States Marshal Devaney, following telegraphic instructions from Attorney-General Gregory. The order to arrest Dr. Kunwald was given under regulation 12 of the President's proclamation.

Upon being taken to the Government building, Dr. Kunwald, who is a citizen of Austria, said: "My conscience is clear, I have considered myself a guest in this country, and have acted accordingly. I am a subject of Austria, and am loyal to my native country, but I have done nothing and said nothing that is in violation of the laws of the United States." Then he added: "Of course my artistic temperament," he interrupted himself with a shrug and put his fingers to his lips, "But I have violated no laws."

Dr. Kunwald recently tendered his resignation to the orchestra association, but it was refused. This followed the refusal to permit his appearance in Pittsburgh.

BAKERS' STRIKE INDORSER

Support of the striking bakers at the Fox and Ferguson plants of the General Baking Company was voted at a meeting of the state branch of bakers in Boston yesterday. The resolution adopted at the meeting stated that the employees were striking for fair working conditions and that the state organization would give them full support.

BONDING CASE MAY ENTER COURT

Boston Finance Commission Places Evidence Collected at Hearings in Hands of District Attorney Pelletier

Consideration of the evidence

adduced at the hearings which the Boston Finance Commission held in connection with the liability bonding business done by the City of Boston in Mayor Curley's administration and any action that may be deemed proper, is left with District Attorney Pelletier. The Finance Commission, in its sixth final report on the city's bonding and insuring business, part of which is made public today, announces that "the commission has instructed its special counsel, Henry F. Hurlburt, Esq., to call upon the District Attorney and place with him the testimony of the various witnesses who testified regarding the Daly Plumbing Supply Company for investigation and for such action as he deems the evidence warrants."

In a speech yesterday afternoon before the Irish Societies of Suffolk County in the Orpheum Theater, Mayor Curley characterized this sixth and final bonding report of the Finance Commission as "persecution."

The last report of the commission reviews the evidence which was brought out during the investigation into the city's bonding business and it declares Mayor Curley's great personal and political friendship for Francis L. Daly, head of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company, with which Mr. Curley was connected as a partner for some months. The report says that Peter J. Fitzgerald, father-in-law of Mr. Daly, and Edwin P. Fitzgerald, brother-in-law to Mr. Daly, became the recipients of a practical monopoly of the city's bonding business.

The commission in its resume of the evidence and testimony brought out at the series of public hearings into the bonding activities of the Fitzgeralds, and of Mr. Daly's plumbing business, recounts Mr. Daly's testimony that the \$8000 with which he secured entire control of his plumbing business on Aug. 28, 1913, was secured as a loan from an uncle whom he never repaid and who was later alleged to be in need. The report adds: "According to the Mayor's testimony, \$7500 of the \$8000 drawn by

him the same day, Aug. 28, 1913, with checks and stubs destroyed, went into stock speculation, netting him a profit of approximately 166 per cent. According to the Mayor's testimony, the newspaper article of Jan. 7, 1914, was untrue. The newspaper article of Dec. 13, 1915, purporting to be over his name, was untrue, and the testimony of former Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan was untrue. According to the Mayor's testimony, Mr. Wilcox, his private confidential secretary, was mistaken as to the newspaper article of Dec. 13, 1915; and what he said to Mr. Crocker was inaccurate. According to the Mayor's testimony, he had been a partner in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company without putting any money in or taking any money out.

"According to Mr. Sullivan's testimony, Mr. Curley continued a partner in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company after he became Mayor."

"On Aug. 28, 1913, the day when Mr. Daly paid Fitzgerald \$8000 in cash, Mayor Curley drew \$4100 from the Federal Trust Company and \$3900 from the Mutual National Bank, \$8000 in all."

"Mr. Curley," the report adds, "testified that he paid \$7500 of the \$8000 drawn by him for stock speculation to a wool broker. The Mayor told George U. Crocker that he had used the money for campaign purposes. The Mayor and Mr. Daly testified that the Mayor was a partner in the Daly Company, though he had put no money into the business and had taken none out."

The report recalls that Standish Wilcox, the Mayor's secretary, testified he had written the statement of December, 1915, which said Mr. Curley had invested \$10,000 in his Jamaica-way property with part of the money he received from selling out his interest in the Daly Plumbing Company. Mr. Wilcox said he had written this statement immediately after a conference with the Mayor.

The report also recalls that John A. Sullivan, former corporation counsel, testified that Mayor Curley had told Mr. Sullivan that he had interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company and that the Mayor showed him a check or cash received from the company following the time of the alleged sale of the Mayor's interest in the concern.

CREDIT MEN TO MEET

WORCESTER, Mass.—Worcester has been selected for the second annual meeting of the New England Association of Credit Men, to be held at the Bancroft Hotel, Feb. 5. The associations to be represented are Boston, where the first conference was held, Providence, R. I., Springfield and Burlington, Vt. Delegates from the national association will also attend.

BERNSTORFF MONEY FOR DYNAMITE PLOT

Banking Officials of New York Testify That Large Sums Were Transferred by Former Ambassador to Kaltschmidt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—New York banking officials introduced conclusive documents and testified that large sums of money were transferred from the account of Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador of the Imperial German Government to the United States, to that of Albert Kaltschmidt, who is on trial here and who the Government contends was paid more than \$25,000 to direct extensive dynamite outrages, which were mostly to be carried out in Canada by two women, one of them his sister, and by three other men.

Edwin A. Lee, cashier of the Chase National Bank of New York, exhibited the three distinct variants of handwriting, which were authorized as the ambassador's signature. Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, who had a joint account with the ambassador and Count W. von Igel, a member of the Embassy, were also connected with transfers of funds to Kaltschmidt from the Knauth, Nachod and Kuhne banking house of New York.

William Leffer, who is serving 10 years in a Canadian prison for dynamiting the Peabody Co., Ltd. plant at Windsor, Ont., two years ago, added his testimony to that of Charles Respa who is imprisoned for life for the same crime, to show that Kaltschmidt promised his agents large sums, but paid them little, intimating that with threats of violence from other Prussian agents.

Henry Behrendt, United States marshal, admits that threats of violence dictated the cordon of soldiers which surround the Federal Building and the large number of secret service operatives scattered through the court room, the building and the surrounding streets. All seeking admission were closely questioned.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

Sketches from Asia Minor and Greece will be given at the Business Women's Club this evening by Miss Galene Philadelphus, a Greek girl from Asia Minor. The sketches will be social, political and educational. The club is planning to give a Christmas tree party for a group of enlisted sailors on Dec. 29.

Today, Start Using



Government regulations, effective today, make us change our bread formulas and produce a loaf with reduced fats and sugars. We are therefore discontinuing our famous Cream Loaf and in its place we offer you Hathaway's Service Bread, made as near like the Cream Loaf as possible.

IT WEIGHS TWO OUNCES MORE THAN OUR FORMER CREAM LOAF, BUT THE PRICE TO DEALER REMAINS UNCHANGED.

Our service to our Government is the sacrifice of our famous Cream Loaf. Your service is to help conserve by using Service Bread, that conservation may be served and our boys in service may be the gainers. Our special process of mixing, the extra yeast, and other fine materials make it an ideal food for building bone and tissue, of special value to your children.

Food Will Win the War

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN BREAD MAKING IS BACK OF ALL HATHAWAY PRODUCTS. IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE THAT THIS EXPERIENCE COUNTS, COMPARE SERVICE BREAD WITH ANY OTHER LOAF. TEST ITS MERITS. SATISFY YOURSELF.

NOTE—All our other loaves have been reduced in price to the dealer.

A Service Flag in Your Window Calls for Service Bread in Your Kitchen

ENDLESS FIGHT FOR PROHIBITION URGED

Springfield Preacher Says Liquor Evil Should Be Attacked Constantly and at All Points Until It Disappears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Temporary prohibition is not the need of the country, nor what the forces for no-licence should strive for, declared the Rev. Newton M. Hall in a civic sermon in North Church yesterday. Rather, he continued, should a strong prohibition organization be formed which will so educate the people to the evils of license that no-licence will be the inevitable result.

"We have never made in Springfield anything but a comparatively superficial effort to conquer this evil," said Mr. Hall. "We cannot overthrow the fortress of evil by talk, by sermons, however vigorous, by newspaper editorials, however stringent, by denunciation, however bitter. We cannot conquer by a political campaign started too late, pitifully poor in funds and in working forces."

"We always overestimate the immediate importance of political victory. There are times when victory would be a calamity. We should begin for the rooting out of the evil itself. This is a work which belongs to the home, the church, the school, the press, all the righteous forces in the community, as well as to formal organizations. We must attack the problem precisely as we attack the other great problems of civilization. We do not expect to conquer ignorance by a campaign once a year, by a drive against illiteracy, by a single lesson. No sooner is one generation fairly trained than another is clamoring at the doors."

"There is neither morality nor education without effort from one generation to another. The open saloon is only a symbol of a condition which runs deeper than the question of license or no-licence. There should be an association of citizens with sufficient funds to fight, not for a decision next fall which may be reversed the following December, but an organization which should fight the evil constantly and at all points, which should work unceasingly to develop, to train, to educate a righteous public sentiment, a sound and temperate citizenship without malice and with all sympathy with those who are tempted and who fall."

"This leads to another aspect of the case. If we are constantly defeated locally, unexpected help may come from another quarter. We may have victory thrust upon us, whether we want it or not. Whatever may have been the value of local option in the past, prohibition is no longer a local issue. Local issues are constantly broadening into national crusades."

"Springfield is going to have prohibition some day whether it wants it or not, just as the South had to have the emancipation of the slaves against the protest of her embittered hosts. Our problem will soon be, not an annual contest to decide upon the open saloon, but a never-ending contest for law and order in our community. The fight will be then against an enemy no longer suave and polite and obedient to the law, while you are looking; but an enemy driven to earth, snarling, snapping, striking like the venomous serpent in the dark."

PROHIBITION IS MADE EFFECTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—Enforcement of the prohibitory laws of this State and of the federal law forbidding the transportation of liquor has been so pressed by Governor Carl E. Milliken, the courts and the sheriffs that the quantity of alcoholic drinks smuggled into the State is said to have been reduced to the minimum. The "No" Law which was passed at the polls in September of 1909 and by the Legislature the following winter is vigorously enforced and the "Bone Dry" Law passed by Congress has completed the discomfort of the liquor interests.

Thousands of gallons of liquors which were being smuggled into the State have been seized and what little does get into Maine now is by means of automobile traffic which is every day becoming more difficult. Arrests for intoxication were never fewer in the State than today.

TECH GRADUATES IN WAR INCREASING

More than 1200 graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are in khaki and about 2000 are engaged in industrial work connected with the war, announces the Institute today.

One of the latest appointments and one that is given to only one other college professor in the land has come to William H. Walker, professor of chemical engineering and director of the school of engineering practice, who is now commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the chemical corps, U. S. A. The chemical corps is a new and important creation of the War Department,

based on the developments of the present war, and Professor Walker's companion is Dr. Raymond F. Bacon of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh. He will be engaged in correlating all the chemical work in France, while Dr. Walker will be at work on the coordination of all the chemical work in the United States.

From the department of mechanical engineering, Associate Professor J. C. Riley has been selected and given the commission of major in the signal corps. He is now on leave from the Institute. Professor Riley is an expert on internal combustion engines.

On another department of Technology a demand has been made by the Government, and A. S. Smith, superintendent of buildings and power, already commissioned as captain in the reserve engineer corps, has been called to duty. He will be attached to the northeastern division, with headquarters at present in Boston. His duties at the Institute will be carried on by his assistant, F. G. Hartwell. It was under his supervision that the work of moving the Institute to Cambridge was done.

BREWERY CLOSED IN MINNESOTA

Other Law Violators to Be Proceeded Against in Case of Further Infractions—Brewers Fail to Keep Promises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—One Minnesota brewery has been closed and proceedings against one another have been started by the state Attorney-General, because of violations of the laws in regard to selling beer. The Minnesota Public Safety Commission has announced that it has evidence of the same sort against other breweries, and unless the compliance with law-breaking, through supplying unlicensed places is stopped, these will be closed.

Judge John F. McGee, member of the safety commission, gave out a statement in which he said that beer has been shipped by the wholesale to unlicensed places, although the brewers made an agreement some weeks ago with the commission to do all in their power to prevent infractions of the liquor laws, and appointed a committee of their own to watch saloons and unlicensed places.

"The brewers have promised and promised again to conform with the law, but they have not kept an important promise," said Judge McGee. "Now we propose to put out of business every brewery supplying unlicensed places. This means that quo warranto proceedings will be brought in which an attack will be made on the charter of every domestic corporation doing such a business, and on the license to do business in Minnesota of every foreign corporation."

The brewers have operated with a high hand in the State. They have shipped liquor without limit into counties dry by county option and have done everything in their power to demoralize the man power of Minnesota. The point has now been reached at which it will be determined whether the brewers are above the laws, as they operate on other people."

An order of the safety commission directed to the Attorney-General instructs him to "institute proceedings to vacate the charters of all domestic brewery corporations and to terminate the rights of all foreign brewery corporations to do business in this State who habitually violate or connive at the violation of the laws of this State."

BOROUGH RESENTS SALOON INROADS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Efforts to add two saloons to the three already in the borough have aroused the citizens of Clifton Heights, and they will now try to oust all five, says the North American. A house-to-house canvass was organized by the anti-saloon campaigners to obtain names to remonstrances against the license applications.

Churches of the borough are leading the fight and the women are helping. Out-of-town speakers will address remonstrance mass meetings.

Y. W. C. A. FUND TOTAL IS \$167,000

Subscriptions to the Y. W. C. A. War Work Fund are reported to aggregate \$167,000 in New England today by Thomas Motley, treasurer of the committee in charge. Of this amount, the Greater Boston district has contributed \$68,000, leaving \$22,000 to be raised by the close of the campaign. Wednesday, to reach its quota of \$100,000. The entire New England district must contribute \$43,000 to reach its allotment of \$210,000.

HARVARD MEN EARN \$77,556

According to the report of the director of the Harvard employment office, Harvard students who worked for funds to pay for their education at the university earned \$77,556 during the past college year. Morris Gray Jr., the director, explains that the students were employed as masseurs, chair movers, professional shoppers, pin boys, freight handlers, hat checkers, models, caddy masters, conductors, night watchmen and bath-house attendants. There were 437 men who got positions during term time, and they earned \$40,443, while 161 men who got employment during the summer vacation earned \$32,103. Besides these two sums, \$4803 was earned by students who acted as coaches, ticket takers and clerks for the Harvard Athletic Association.

MR. BRYAN MAKES ANTI-LIQUOR PLEA

Former Secretary of State in Camp Devens Address on Sunday Urges Soldiers Against the Use of Intoxicants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—In an address before the men of the twenty-fifth engineers company, William Jennings Bryan, who paid an unannounced visit to camp yesterday, urged the soldiers to live better lives, and to come back from the war bigger men prepared to shoulder greater civilian duties; he urged them against the use of intoxicants, and said no man who simply has to contribute money in these times should complain, regardless of how high taxes are on income or excess profits.

"I think the best way to settle the whole liquor traffic question is to make every man wear a uniform," said Mr. Bryan. "and then there'll be no one to sell liquor to. I wish every soldier would help in banishing liquor by refusing to drink it," he added. He also advised the men to spend their leisure time in reading, telling them they would profit much by devoting an hour or two a day to good literature.

At the close of his address which was of an informal nature, three cheers were given Mr. Bryan by the men of the company, led by Private Ralph J. Johnson. Mr. Bryan, after leaving the Y. M. C. A. but where he made a brief stay, visited division headquarters, being welcomed by Maj. Harry L. Hodges, division adjutant, Capt. Theodore E. Burleigh, assistant adjutant, and Maj. George M. Peck, division ordnance officer. He returned to Boston early in the evening, expressing much appreciation of the hospitality which had been accorded him by camp officials.

A. J. Anderson, a private in Company D, three hundred and first regiment of infantry, has been found guilty by a general court-martial of being absent from camp without permission and sentenced to six months at hard labor and fine one-sixth of his pay. Several weeks ago, Anderson went to Boston, where he stayed until local police brought him back to camp. All of the some 27,000 men here have been put on a merit basis. Those having the most demerits will be required to guard camp over the coming holiday. Twenty per cent of the men in camp must remain at camp over a holiday.

Twenty-six civic organizations endeavoring to eliminate degrading influences in the territory frequented by soldiers, will meet at the "hostess house" conducted by the Y. W. C. A. here Friday morning, and consider means of eradicating such conditions. Judge George C. Anderson of Ayer is to preside.

Winter sports held the attention of many of the men yesterday, and sleds were hastily improvised, and coasting parties organized. Skates, too, were in demand, and even skis and snowshoes were called into commission.

Four Boston women, Mrs. George R. Fearing Jr., Mrs. Bayard Warren, Miss Martha Peters, and Miss Nina Burnham visited Y. M. C. A. headquarters, entertaining the soldiers with piano music and song selections. Refreshments were served, and the entertainment was a pleasant detail of the day. Maj. Glen L. Jones, commanding the base hospital, has completed an inspection of the kitchen equipment, finding everything in first class shape. The kitchen turns out mess for 1200 men daily, and has a staff of 12 cooks and 32 mess attendants.

Maj. Harry L. Hodges has perfected a telephone arrangement for having an adjutant's call completed in 10 or 15 minutes, and by means of which he can get every adjutant in the division on the line at the same time and read his special instructions.

Advisory Board Plans

Work on the Coming Questionnaire Will Begin Dec. 17

The Old South Meeting House will be the headquarters of the Central Advisory Board of Boston, having in charge the administration of the coming questionnaire under the Selective Draft Act, and in connection with this board associate advisory boards will be appointed for each of the 25 districts of the city. The Central Legal Advisory Board consists of Chief Justice Wilfred Bolster, Robert G. Dodge and John E. Hannigan, appointed by the President.

The work of these boards will commence on Dec. 17 and will continue for 27 secular days. The members have been selected for their loyalty and reputation at the bar, and they include most of the distinguished lawyers resident in Boston, not otherwise engaged in similar service in other places or in patriotic work, or in actual service under the colors. They will be in attendance at the local board headquarters or at other convenient places in the district all day and during the evening.

Every registrant is advised to submit his questionnaire to a member of a legal advisory board before filing, whether or not he has completed it without assistance and registrants who find it more convenient to prepare their questionnaire at some other place than at their local board, need not go to the central headquarters.

Registrants are advised to study and understand the questionnaire before going to the advisers, and they should not wait until the time for filing is nearly up. All advice and assistance of whatever nature in connection with this registration is free and reliable. Since the members of the advisory boards are sworn officials and will be qualified by careful study of the selec-

tive law and regulations correctly to advise the registrants and properly to prepare the questionnaires, it is advised, for the sake of uniform treatment of the business in hand, that registrants do not consult lawyers not appointed on the advisory boards.

A board of interpretation will be established in connection with the registration, consisting of Chief Justice Bolster, Charles F. Choate Jr., Henry F. Hurlburt, and Samuel L. Powers, who will from time to time, issue bulletins to the legal advisory boards establishing uniform rules of construction of doubtful points.

Joseph H. Bay, secretary of local board division 12, Municipal Building, Roxbury, has issued an appeal for clerical volunteers in connection with the registration. An opportunity is offered patriotic men and women who can write the English language to help in the work by performing clerical work for an hour or so every evening, assisting local boards in preparing the questionnaires to be mailed to young men of draft age yet to be called into service.

Drive for Recruits

Lieutenant Lufkin Arrives From Camp Greene to Get 1000 Men

With the arrival today in Boston of Lieut. Chester W. Lufkin from Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., a drive for recruits for the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry Regiment will commence, and will be conducted by Lieutenant Lufkin during the next few days. Lieutenant Lufkin will have the Cambridge Armory, just across the Harvard Bridge, as his headquarters, and men will be enlisted there daily between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

Fully 1000 men are needed, the eighth infantry being a part of Brig. Gen. Henry Sweetser's depot brigade, which was originally made up of New England volunteers, and a part of the "rainbow division" in command of Maj. Gen. Clarence K. Edwards, which is now engaged in overseas service. Other regiments will shortly commence a similar drive between now and Dec. 15.

According to Lieutenant Lufkin, the men at Camp Greene are in good condition and are comfortably housed beneath canvas.

The camp comprises about 48 square miles, and in addition to the tents, which accommodate the several thousand men, has hospital and supply barracks and other facilities. It was originally a national guard camp, and now accommodates more men than at any previous time in its history. Lieutenant Lufkin will carry on the recruiting campaign while he is enjoying a furlough at his home in Medford, the work being entirely voluntary upon his part, but having the complete sanction of infantry officials.

Col. Daniel F. Carr of the signal corps, who has been absent from duty for several days, returned to his office at a northeastern headquarters today. Enlistment in the pigeon section of the corps is being carried on daily.

Applications for the quartermaster corps at army headquarters in Boston are being received in great numbers, and many extra clerks have been added to the office forces to take care of the inquiries and applicants. Yesterday 67 men were enlisted in the various branches of the service, and up to noon today many more men had been accepted.

At noon today a special train left the Huntington Avenue railroad grounds for Ft. Slocum, N. Y., with about 400 men of different trades who have enlisted within the past few days. Nine members of the provost guard and Sergt. Glenwood J. Sherrard of the quartermaster department accompanied them.

Another train is leaving this evening for Jacksonville, Fla., with about 75 members of the quartermaster enlisted reserve corps. These men have just been ordered to duty, having enlisted several months ago.

How Rank Is Told

Straps on Shoulders of Officers Explained in Novel Way

Marks of rank worn on the shoulder straps by officers of the marine corps and army, are explained in a novel and interesting manner, by a naval official. A second lieutenant wears no bars or other device upon his shoulder straps, because, it is explained, this officer is at the very bottom of a ladder which leads into the "tree of promotion." This ladder has two steps, the single and double bars of a first lieutenant and captain respectively. A major wears a golden oak leaf upon his shoulder straps, signifying that this officer has left the ladder and has risen to the lower branches of the "tree," on the limbs of which the leaves, obscured from the sunlight, are seared and golden. Nearer the top, where the sun gives to the foliage a silvery appearance, the major, now a lieutenant-colonel, wears a silver oak leaf. High above the top of the "tree of promotion" hovers the great eagle. This insignia, an eagle, is worn by the colonel when he has climbed successfully through the "tree." A captain in the navy wears the same device upon his collar. Above and up beyond the eagle hangs a glittering star, the star of the brigadier-general, and formerly of the commodore of the navy, a rank no longer existent. Two stars are for the major-general and for the rear admiral. Four stars mark the end of this naval and military constellation, and are the devices of the full rank of admiral and general.

WAR ACTIVITY PLANNED

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The entrance of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce into the war service of the country on a large scale and in an original manner, together with a plan to maintain a permanent St. Louis war service office in Washington, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, has been announced by Richard S. Hawes, president of the chamber.

STEPS ARE TAKEN FOR PROHIBITION

Temperance Workers in Anticipating Passage of Sheppard Measure in Congress, Plan for Massachusetts Ratification

In anticipation of early action in Congress on the national prohibition amendment, the stage already is being set in Massachusetts to enable this State to be among the first to ratify the amendment. Temperance workers are confident that Congress will adopt the Sheppard resolution before the end of the year and submit it to the states as a holiday gift. Consequently, they are making preparations for placing the amendment before the legislature immediately upon its convening in January, and state that they have ample reason to believe its ratification can be accomplished at the forthcoming session.

That there will be strife over the federal question when it comes to be unavoidable. The liquor interests, backed by their strong financial resources, are understood to be mobilizing for the battle, and they are placed on record as having selected Massachusetts as one of the states which is to deny ratification of the federal amendment. On the other hand, temperance advocates have determined that the State Legislature must be fully aroused to the supreme need of taking a progressive stand and of voting ratification, along with the other 35 states required to accept the proposed amendment before it can become a part of the United States Constitution.

In the event Congress acts on the Sheppard amendment in accordance with schedule and adopts it within the next three weeks, an opportunity will then be afforded Governor McCall to make, in his inaugural address next month, some recommendation on the question of ratification. Although the Republican state platform does not contain a prohibition plank, it is believed this fact need not necessarily bar the Governor from making some recommendation on the federal amendment. Such gubernatorial recommendations were made to Massachusetts legislatures in recent years when the sixteenth and seventeenth amendments to the federal Constitution were before the State for ratification.

According to precedents, Secretary of State Lansing, upon the adoption of the resolution by Congress, would transmit to Governor McCall a certified copy of the document, with the request that it be submitted to the Legislature for ratification. The Legislature subsequently would be called upon to consider a resolution of ratification. This resolution would have to be adopted by both House and Senate separately, whereupon the Governor would notify the Secretary of State at Washington that the Legislature had ratified the amendment.

In the Legislature the resolution would take the same course as any resolve, and be referred to a joint committee for consideration before being brought up in either branch. Which committee would be thus honored with responsibility to state and nation in acting upon the proposed national prohibition amendment is a question now being given much consideration. It might be the committee on federal relations, the committee on constitutional amendments or a committee created especially to act on the subject.

According to the rules, the House members of such committees would be appointed by Speaker Cox, while the Senate members would be appointed by President Wells of that branch. The subject of national prohibition being one of such momentous importance, it is believed a legislative committee would not report back to either House or Senate without holding public hearings.

While it is considered important that the members of the committee should be men of progressive tendencies, the prohibition leaders are not so vitally concerned about what the committee takes, since, they point out, all the gains temperance has thus far achieved in the Massachusetts Legislature have been in spite of adverse committee reports. It is mentioned significantly, however, that the committee on liquor traffic of the Constitutional Convention reported favorably on prohibition.

PROVIDING FOOD AT CANTONMENTS

Quartermaster Corps at Camp Devens Alone Handles 3,525,311 Pounds Monthly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—One of the busiest and most important branches of the army is the quartermaster corps, which has in its charge the equipment, feeding and paying of the army. At this cantonment, six large storage warehouses, each 178 feet by 60, with storage space of about 10,680 square feet, are utilized by the seventy-sixth division subsistence officer, Capt. Maurice O'Connor, U. S. A. Q. M. C. in handling 3,525,311 pounds of food monthly for 900,000 rations in the feeding of 30,000 soldiers, at the approximate cost of \$342,000.

It is estimated by the army officers, that more than \$1,125,000 has been expended by the subsistence department in the feeding of the soldiers since the camp was established.

awarded usually to the lowest bidder, shipped to the post, camp, or cantonment, by the quickest rail or water route. At Camp Devens the supplies are received by train, usually from fast freights, and are unloaded from the cars and removed to the storage warehouses by details of soldiers under noncommissioned officers whose duty it is to see that the goods come up to the required specifications.

All foodstuffs and rations for the 31 organizations at this cantonment are distributed through their supply officers. At an early hour every morning, except Sunday, the regimental supply officers with their assistants, escort wagons, and automobiles drive to the subsistence warehouses where they draw supplies, usually for one or two days.

The regimental supply officer buys as cheaply as possible and is as careful in his choice of articles for the soldiers as the housewife when she goes to the market. When he is purchasing for his regiment, from a list that has been compiled by the company supply sergeants, he realizes that he must conserve and consequently he is always trying to save money for his organization and establish a new record in the cantonment.

As the result of the conservation of food during November, at this cantonment, \$122,056.45 was saved by the various organizations of the division. This amount of money has been paid in the form of cheques to the different company commanders, and placed in the company funds, where it will be used to buy extras not supplied by the War Department.

"The saving of this large amount of money in the division," said an army officer, does not mean that the soldiers of this cantonment were underfed, but it means the exercising of economy. The soldiers "Hooverized." This is also due, continued he, to the week-end furloughs of the soldiers. Every time a man goes to his home, the rations which he would eat are saved. This item and the careful planning of the cooks are responsible for the saving."

An elaborate garrison bakery having the capacity of turning out 30,000 two-pound loaves of war bread, all sugarless, is also maintained by the department. First Lieut. Edward M. Anderson, U. S. A., Q. M. C., is in charge of the bakery. Ninety-five members of field bakery three hundred and seventeen, U. S. N. A., consisting of regulars and drafted men comprise the crew which operates the bakery in two shifts.

Second Lieut. Frederick W. Hill, U. S. N. G., Q. M. C., of Boston, a former member of the First Corps of Cadets, M. N. G., is in charge of the refrigerating plant.

The following noncommissioned officers, assistants to Captain O'Connor, are in charge of the various department:

Q. M.-Sergt. E. L. Farrell, in charge of office and subsistence accounts, assisted by Q. M.-Sergt. Thomas J. White, in charge of receiving of the orders from the supply officers. Q. M.-Sergt. K. H. Keena, in charge of the beef orders. Sergt. First Class H. Hansburger, supervises the checking of the incoming stores. Q. M. Sergt. P. A. Grignon, supervises the issuance of the stores. Sergts. Spencer, Helges and George E. Dillon are in charge of the charge sales accounts.

The following articles of subsistence stores constitute the Camp Devens Ration of 30,000 men for 30 days, or 90,000 rations:

Article	Unit	Quantity
Ham, sugar cured.....	lb.	40,500
Beef, fresh.....	lb.	787,500
Pork, fresh.....	lb.	152,500
Flour, issue.....	lb.	1,012,500
Baking powder.....	lb.-can	4,500
Beans.....	lb.	67,500
Rice.....	lb.	45,000
Potatoes.....	lb.	787,500
Onions, fresh.....	lb.	225,000
Tomatoes, canned, small cans	lb.	56,250
Prunes.....	lb.	21,000
Jam, assorted.....	No. 2 cans	22,500
Apples, evap.....	lb.	7,200
Peaches, evap.....	lb.	7,200
Sugar, granulated.....	lb.	180,000
Milk, evap.....	Pint cans	28,125
Vinegar.....	gallons	750
Pickles.....	gallons	2,250
Salt.....	lb.	35,000
Pepper, black.....	No. 34 cans	9,000
Cinnamon.....	No. 34 cans	3,550
Lard.....	lb.	18,000
Lard, substitute.....	lb.	18,000
Butter.....	lb.	14,063
Margarine.....	lb.	14,063
Syrup.....	gallons	9,000
Flav. ext., lem.....	2 oz. bottles	6,300

Holiday Gift Shipments

Charles S. Baxter, director of the soldiers information bureau at the State House, advises the public that no more holiday gifts for the soldiers should be forwarded to the pier at Hoboken, the time for delivering such packages having expired on Dec. 5. Word has been received from the adjutant-general's office at Washington to the effect that 5000 packages a day are arriving at Hoboken for dispatch to the soldiers across the sea, despite the fact that notice already had been given that no more could be forwarded.

FARM LOAN BOARD ASKS HIGHER RATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Farm Loan Board today recommended to the twelve federal land banks that farm mortgage rates be increased from five per cent to 5½ per cent. This will not affect loans which have already been approved. The "tight" money market was given as the reason for the increase.

ENEMY ALIENS UNDER GUARD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Seventeen Germans and Austrians, who sought shelter in the municipal lodging house here to escape the cold, have been placed under guard in that building by United States Marshal McCarthy as enemy aliens. The lodging house is in the restricted area near the waterfront, and adjoins an establishment engaged in government work.

GOOD NO-LICENSE PROSPECTS SEEN

Campaigns in 16 Massachusetts Cities Close With Special Efforts Against Saloon in Lowell and Three Other Cities

No-licence campaigns in 16 Massachusetts cities closed today with encouraging signs of victory in the elections tomorrow. The struggle against the saloons has centered in Chelsea, Lawrence, Lowell and Worcester, while efforts have been made to keep Lynn, Newburyport, Revere and Woburn from going back to license.

Other eight cities, Attleboro, Beverly, Everett, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newton and Somerville are regarded as safe from the saloon menace, as the no-licence majorities have usually been ample.

The contest over the saloons in Lowell, because of the proximity of the training cantonment at Camp Devens, and the expressed desire of the officers that liquor selling be suppressed within a radius of 20 miles of the camp, has been unusually animated during the past few months, and the no-licence forces were confident of turning the city back to prohibition after three years of saloons.

The prohibition forces in Lowell this year have had the support for the first time of one of the candidates for Mayor. Several days before election Rodrigue Mignault, who is running on a non-partisan ticket, declared himself in favor of no-licence for Lowell. In former campaigns it has been difficult to obtain any expression from candidates on the no-licence question, not only in Lowell, but in other cities in Massachusetts, and the attitude of Mr. Mignault, in coming out boldly against the saloon, is regarded as opening a new era in the prohibiting work in the State. A large majority of the clergy of Lowell have supported the no-licence campaign, and the rallies held in many of the churches last night were well attended. The majority against no-licence in Lowell last year was 802, a total of 13,568. There are about 16,500 voters registered for the election in Lowell tomorrow.

The no-licence leaders have also conducted an active campaign in Worcester, which has voted against liquor selling several times in the past 20 years. The majority against no-licence in Washington last year was a trifling over 3000 in a total vote of 20,000. Neither Pehr G. Holmes, the present Mayor who is seeking reelection, nor his opponent, former State Senator Hugh H. O'Rourke, have expressed themselves on the question of no-licence.

Although the majority against no-licence in Lawrence at the election last year was over 2000, the prohibition leaders are hopeful that the campaign just closing will be sufficient to turn the city against liquor selling. The anti-saloon leaders are also confident that Chelsea will change from wet to dry in the election tomorrow.

Of the 16 cities which hold elections tomorrow, 12 will elect mayors, and many of the present chief executives are candidates for reelection. In Newburyport and Newton, the present mayors will be unopposed.

In Lynn there will be a change back to a modified form of the old form of government by a Mayor and a City Council after several years under the commission form of government.

THREE MASONIC BODIES TO MEET

Three Massachusetts Masonic grand bodies, lodge, chapter and council, hold their annual meetings this week in Masonic Temple. These meetings begin today with the annual assembly of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters. Following the transaction of the routine business and the election of officers there will be an installation ceremony conducted by Past Grand Master Edgar W. Evans of Somerville, assisted by Past Grand Master Edwin S. Crandon of Cambridge.

The grand chapter will hold its one hundred and eighteenth annual convocation tomorrow. Arthur D. Prince of Lowell, grand high priest, will preside, and services will begin at 9:30 o'clock, when there will be an exemplification of the work by the grand lecturers and their assistants. In the evening the business will be transacted and the officers elected and installed.

On Wednesday the Grand Lodge communication will open at 2 o'clock with Grand Master Leon M. Abbott presiding. The installation of officers and the celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist will take place in the temple on Dec. 27.

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REGULAR SAILINGS

NAVAL PROMOTION WILL BE ON MERIT

Secretary Daniels Says Day of Seniority Has Forever Gone—Plans for Naval Expansion and Reports on Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The program for naval expansion and new construction for the future, big enough to assure America "incomparably the strongest navy in the world," will call for liberal appropriations by Congress, and the most earnest efforts of those entrusted with carrying it out, says Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels in his annual report. "In the enlargement and extension of plant and increase of production there is the continued call for unceasing effort. There must be no pause or relaxation on the part of the government plants or private plants in applying the means of offensive or defensive power to the fighting navy. The changes in modern warfare may make the implement of today obsolete tomorrow. There must be readiness, therefore, at a moment's notice, to change the character of production as well as to increase the output. To this end inventive genius, manufacturing skill, and national resource must be united. What we have done in the navy is but the earnest of the things that will become manifest in the months that are before us. Among the 300,000 men in the navy, enlisted and civil personnel or the thousands working outside, there is no thought of lessening effort until the great victory is won.

"The most difficult problems before the Navy Department since the beginning of the war have grown directly or indirectly out of the great expansion of the navy found necessary. From a force of 45,000 officers and 68,000 enlisted men in January, 1917, the navy has expanded to 15,000 officers and 254,000 enlisted men, including regulars, reserves and national naval volunteers. Further expansions are inevitable. The navy had 130 stations of all kinds on Jan. 1, 1917. It has now 363. The number of employees at regular navy yards in the United States has increased from about 35,000 to over 60,000. On shore and afloat, including civilians and sailors the naval establishment embraces more than 300,000. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1917 the monthly expenditures for all naval purposes were about \$8,000,000; they are now about \$60,000,000. On Jan. 1, 1917, there were 300 naval vessels of all kinds in commission; today there are many more than a thousand. These figures sufficiently indicate the task the navy has had to accomplish to date in the way of expansion.

"Problems larger and more difficult than in previous years have confronted the navy during the present year. They may be thus summed up:

"1. Preparation for impending and actual war, calling for the largest program of construction, the best plans to supply the larger fleets, and the study of the new agencies to be employed in a war without precedent.

"2. The coordinating of our efforts with those of the countries with which we are allied in the war.

"3. The carrying on of offensive operations against the naval force of our opponents.

"4. Providing safe passage for ships charged with the duty of transporting a large army across the ocean and conducting military operations 3,000 miles overseas.

"5. Maintaining available naval forces in a state of readiness for battle.

"6. Providing additional fighting units necessary to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

"7. Training personnel to man the new units of the navy and to assist in manning the merchant marine.

"The Atlantic fleet has been reorganized to meet war conditions so that it has readily assimilated a large number of new units. Experimental tactical groups have been organized to keep pace with material development in antisubmarine warfare.

"The gunnery training in the fleet proceeded along well-established lines dictated by the results of previous years' experience and conducted successfully all forms of target practice. In spite of the fact war was declared before it was entirely completed. Since the declaration of war the greatest activity in target practice has been in connection with the training of armed guard crews for merchant and other vessels, and the personnel to man the large number of ships taken over and operated by the navy.

"Among the numerous lines in which the navy has expanded since the war began, none is more marked than that of the coast patrol and the operation of the naval districts. Early in March the first steps were taken to provide a defensive armament for American merchant vessels. Warships have been dispatched across the seas, and there has been established in European waters a force suitable for offensive operations against submarines and the convey of merchant vessels. The first transports carrying troops to France were under the command of Rear Admiral Gleaves, and, although attacked by submarines, there was no loss of life, and every ship reached its destination without accident.

"The policy of the department will be to subordinate instruction ashore and everything else to the manning of the ships by the best-trained men who can be assigned to this duty. The first and best source of supply of naval officers is the naval academy; second, the experienced enlisted men and warrant officers who have served long in the naval service and secured advancement by demonstrated fitness; third, the trained men in the militia; fourth, experienced seafaring men; fifth, young men in the naval reserve

from civil life who have military, engineering or scientific education.

"The day of promotion by seniority in the line of the navy has forever passed. It was the ideal system for rewarding mediocrity in the same manner as initiative, resource, and great ability were rewarded. It denied the stimulus of a reward for professional excellence. Under the new law, whereby line officers above the rank of lieutenant commander are promoted by selection, the question of approved ability rather than length of service determines promotions. I earnestly recommend that Congress enact legislation providing for promotions in substantially the same manner as promotions are now provided for, in the line. The fixed policy of the department is to open new doors of promotion to the enlisted personnel. Since war was declared, over 1000 men have been advanced from warrant officers to commissioned officers, and over 1300 enlisted men have been promoted to warrant officers. Those promoted had won position by demonstrated fitness.

"The estimates I have submitted have been, so far as practicable, confined to requirements actually necessary to maintain and operate the navy as at present constituted on a war footing. Every effort has been made to exclude appropriations not essential to the vigorous prosecution of the war. The total is \$1,039,660,502, a sum several hundred millions less than the aggregate of the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

"The act of Aug. 29, 1916, provided a three-year program of 157 vessels to be begun prior to July 1, 1919, and this act and the act of March 4, 1917, provided for undertaking as soon as practicable 109 vessels. There was also a special provision in the act of March 4, 1917, for 20 additional coast submarines, making a total of 68 such vessels authorized, as against 58 in the three-year program. Under emergency provisions additional destroyers have been undertaken and those now under construction far outnumber those contemplated in the three-year program. Normally it would be expected that to complete the three-year program Congress would direct at its coming session the construction as soon as practicable of the vessels constituting the remainder of that program, as follows: Three battleships, one battle cruiser, three scout cruisers, nine fleet submarines, two fuel ships, one transport, one destroyer tender, one ammunition ship, one gunboat. In view of the urgent demand for destroyers and merchant vessels, it has not yet been practicable to begin the construction of some of the larger vessels of the program under the provisions of the last act, but they will be pushed to completion as rapidly as the facilities of the country will permit. My recommendation is that the authorization to proceed with the remainder of the three-year program should be obtained from the Congress at its next session. The act of March 4, 1917, which authorized the commandeering of vessels needed by the Government, has been successful in insuring more rapid delivery of vessels to the Government at a reasonable price. In new construction, as a general rule, the profit has been fixed at 10 per cent.

"There has been an enormous expansion and development of the naval air service. Eliminating types which had been tried and found unsuitable, the department fixed upon two sizes of flying boats for foreign duty, which had been perfected in the United States in anticipation of a high-powered engine becoming available. The Aircraft Board recently legalized and taking its membership, one-third from the army, one-third from the navy, and one-third from civil life, is continuing the excellent work done by the Aircraft Production Board which developed the Liberty engine.

"The present war has demonstrated that our navy is of the maximum efficiency must be composed of oil-burning units, and in order that a supply of oil might be assured, the President of the United States set aside Naval Petroleum Reserves No. 1 and No. 2 in California, and No. 3 in Wyoming.

"The work of the Naval Consulting Board, organized and approved by Congress in 1915, has increased very materially in importance and volume, its meetings have been frequent and the work of its individual members has been such in some cases as to occupy almost their entire time in the service of the Government."

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LABOR DEPARTMENT REPORT IS ISSUED

Statement Emphasizes Fact That After Severance of Relations With Germany All Facilities Were Adapted to the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary of Labor has issued a report for the year 1917. It states that immediately after the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States Government and that of Germany, the Department of Labor proceeded to adapt all its appropriate facilities to war service.

The report reads in part as follows: "The number of labor disputes calling for government mediation increased suddenly and enormously with the beginning of the war.

The success which has attended the department's representatives in the great majority of disputes has been most gratifying.

Since war was declared, on April 6, 1917, and up to Oct. 25, 1917, the Department of Labor had assigned commissioners of conciliation in 521 new cases made up of 281 strikes, 212 disputes that threatened a suspension of work, and 28 lockouts. It has been successful in satisfactorily adjusting 327 of these; has been unable to adjust 43; has 104 cases pending, a comparatively small number of which have reached the strike stage; and in 51 cases its commissioners found on their arrival that the matters in dispute had been settled or that the plant was in operation and the former employees had secured work elsewhere.

The number of employees directly affected in the labor disputes settled by the department's conciliators or pending and in process of adjustment since the declaration of war—April 6 to Oct. 25, 1917—total 572,029, while approximately 380,954 were affected indirectly.

Shortly after the declaration that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany a call came to this department from the United States Shipping Board to locate and report on the number of ship carpenters, calkers and other skilled ship workers in the United States available for immediate duty. Within 10 days a list of approximately 19,000 skilled mechanics, ready to respond to the call of the Government or firms engaged in shipbuilding under contract with the Government was filed. The trade unions in which shipbuilding mechanics held membership at once prepared registers of available workmen and have continued to keep such registers available.

Toward the close of the fiscal year instructions were issued by the War Department to its contractors to make known to the United States employment service the number and class of workmen they would require for building the contonments. Thousands of carpenters and other skilled mechanics, as well as skilled and unskilled laborers, have been directed to work of that character. Nor have the department's efforts in this direction ceased; for prior to the completion of a given contonment or training camp a representative of the employment service is detailed to go to the point where the work is being completed, for the purpose of registering the names, addresses and occupations of the workmen about to be laid off, in order that they may be directed at once to other localities where their services are urgently needed in war emergency work. The number of workmen so registered in the month of September aggregated 146,930.

Enemy aliens, for the most part seamen from the German merchant ships interned at various American ports since the outbreak of the war between the European powers and seized by our Government upon the declaration of war against Germany, have occupied a most anomalous position. They are not prisoners of war, and yet, while technically classified as detained immigrants, they have been subject necessarily to more rigorous rules and greater curtailment of privileges than is customary in the handling of detained immigrants.

With the unexpected demand for the care of about 1800 men and with inadequate quarters for their proper care and comfort, necessarily the emergency arrangements made were not entirely satisfactory to the aliens nor to the Government, but under the circumstances it is believed there can exist no just cause for complaint.

Congress made an appropriation to provide for the care and maintenance of all interned aliens who should come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor; and as the demand for relief from congestion became urgent, the Mountain Park Hotel, located at the famous North Carolina Hot Springs, 39 miles northwest of Asheville, with about 10 acres of land, was rented.

The large increase in naturalization work in consequence of the war continued after the close of the fiscal year with scarcely any decrease in numbers. During that time the draft for the army under the registration of June 5, 1917, was undertaken. There were 59,178 declarations received in the bureau in July and 53,332 in August. During September 27,456 declarations were received. In each of these totals approximately 40 to 50 per cent of the alien declarants were within the draft ages, as shown by an estimate made of a limited number of declarations.

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BISHOP FALLON'S APPEAL CRITICIZED

to have based your appeal in the interests of the Union Government on the other reasons set forth in your statement. I cannot see that the slander is, my Lord, to be refuted by a wholesale voting by (Roman) Catholics in favor of the party whose mouthpiece utters the slander.

"(Roman) Catholics should support the Union Government, not because (Roman) Catholics are slandered, but because, in their opinion, the policy of the Union Government deserves the support of all true and loyal citizens of Canada. (Roman) Catholics, on the other hand, should vote against the Union Government, not because (Roman) Catholics are slandered, but because in their opinion the policy of the Union Government is not in the best interests of Canada. Against any attempt, against all attempts to have (Roman) Catholics see it as their duty to decide otherwise—against any attempt, against all attempts to introduce the (Roman) Catholic church into political questions, with which it has no connection, I must most respectfully, but most emphatically protest.

"I remain, my Lord,

"Your respectful servant,

H. J. TRIHEY.

"To the Right Reverend M. F. Fallon, D.D., Bishop of London, London, Ont."

Colonel Trihey, who is a well-known lawyer in Montreal, took the Duchess of Connaught's Irish Rangers overseas.

Bishop Fallon's Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The statement issued by Bishop M. F. Fallon, Roman Catholic bishop of London, Ont., which, as reported in The Christian Science Monitor on Saturday, was attacked by the Hon. H. J. Cloran, an Irish Roman Catholic and a member of the Canadian Senate, is a strongly worded appeal to all Roman Catholics to support the Union Government.

While not insinuating any disloyalty on the part of "the venerable and illustrious Canadian who leads the opposition," the bishop adds that "it will not be denied that every element opposed from the beginning to Canada's participation in the war, every element desirous that Canada should now withdraw from the war, as well as all those who hold it as a principle that Canada is not concerned in the war, are united in their opposition to Union Government, and in the desire to bring back to power, for their own unworthy purposes, the great leader who disclaims all sympathy with the principles they profess.

"In the approaching election the issue which dwarfs all others is Canada's effective continued participation in the war. This is the issue which compels us to disregard all others, however important they might be at another time."

Speaking of the failure of voluntary enlistment in Quebec, Bishop Fallon writes: "Under voluntary enlistment Quebec has fallen far behind the other provinces. Some who speak for Quebec offer explanations for this state of things; others neither deny it nor apologize for it. I am concerned neither with the one nor the other.

"What does concern me is that resentment against the Province of Quebec has led to indiscriminate charges against the (Roman) Catholics of Canada; and the regrettable racial division threatens to cause another and more dangerous cleavage along religious lines. This aggravation of an existing difficulty is wholly unwarranted. It is mischievous. It is criminal. I know that is is deplored and reprobated by every honest man who loves Canada and has at heart the great cause for which we are fighting. Justice, and right, and patriotism demand that this reprobation be openly expressed, that this foul thing, which is an ally of the enemy, be stamped out.

"And I ask my fellow (Roman) Catholics not to be misled by mistaken sympathies with a Province whose religion must not be confounded with its politics, nor by natural resentment at any insults based on such conclusions."

While admitting the isolation of Quebec, the bishop adds that it is her own fault and it will have to correct itself. "There is greater danger in needlessly confusing religion with a question purely racial." Making an appeal to Protestants and Roman Catholics alike to avert this danger, the bishop says "Canada has done much—too much if you will. It is precisely because she has done so much that she must not falter now."

The following is the conclusion of the appeal: "And I make this appeal fully conscious of the vile and indefensible anti (Roman) Catholic propaganda that certain supporters of Union Government are conducting in its name; for I am confident, if (Roman) Catholics do not play into their hands, that the bigots will in the long run injure no one but themselves. Let us meet sectarian malevolence with (Roman) Catholic good will. To slanders, the conduct and numbers of our (Roman) Catholic soldiers offer a definite and concrete refutation. Be ours the duty and the privilege of worthily supporting them at the polls."

Future of Colonies

Peoples Council Discussion to Deal With African Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The central branch of the Chicago Peoples Council, which is holding regular meetings, announces that at its next meeting "the subject for discussion will be the disposition of the colonies formerly controlled by Germany in Africa."

The nature of the discussion may be indicated by the rest of the notice, which runs as follows:

"The program will probably be arranged in this manner: 1. The history and geographical distribution of these colonies. 2. Their disposition by the Peace Conference. (a) Germany to retain them as before the war. (b) To be held by the nations controlling them when peace is made. (c) To be controlled by an international commission. (d) To be a Negro republic.

"The program committee is anxious to have this discussion carefully worked out, so that we may all have an intelligent comprehension of the situation and the problems involved. It is, therefore, asking that members willing to lead the discussion on these points write at once to the chairman of the committee, James H. Dolsen, in care of this office. Yours for an ever more successful Peoples Council."

CURRICULUM CHANGE AT MOUNT HOLYOKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—The administrators of Mount Holyoke College have voted to change the curriculum of required and elective subjects, commencing with the class of 1921. In place of the present system of 15 hours' credit for each of two major

NEW DRIVE MADE ON CONGRESSMEN

Peoples Council Renews Its Activities—Members Asked to See Their Representatives in Regard to Peace Negotiations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The attention of the Department of Justice has been called to renewed activities by the Peoples Council of America, the pro-German organization which seeks to lessen the force of the United States in the war by constant agitation in favor of peace. In the light of the reference to these disloyal elements by the President in his address on Tuesday, any agent of the Peoples Council who attempts propaganda work now such as was carried on in the last session of Congress will be arrested by government agents if opportunity presents itself.

Recently the council sent out from its New York headquarters a circular letter to its members in which Louis P. Lochner, executive secretary, appealed to each one "to see your congressman before he goes back to Washington." While urging a negotiated peace, the council adherents will also protest against the abrogation of constitutional rights in the name of war. "Nothing," Mr. Lochner points out, "will give more encouragement to the Junkers of Germany than to know that Prussian methods are employed in a 'war for democracy.'" The letter follows:

"To our members: Within two weeks Congress will again assemble in Washington. Have you seen your congressman or senator while he was at home? If not, will you not do so before he starts for the Capitol? Here are four things that every member of Congress should have pressed home to him with such vividness that he will remember them throughout the coming session:

"First, that you and all other constituents who are really loyal to the Constitution and to the ideals of this country insist that there shall be no further invasion of free speech, free press and lawful assembly. There must be no more Bigelow affairs.

There must be no suppression of the radical press. There must be no warrant arrest of citizens gathered to discuss America's peace terms. Nothing will give more aid and comfort to the Junkers of Germany than to know that Prussian methods are employed in a 'war for democracy.'

"Second, that you and countless other patriotic Americans want to see a newer and saner method of settling international disputes tried instead of or at least alongside of the old war method. Ask your representative to work for a general, democratic and negotiated peace. As Woodrow Wilson said to the American Federation of Labor a week ago: 'A settlement is always hard to avoid when the parties can be brought face to face—We must insist in every instance that the parties come into each other's presence and there discuss the issues between them, and not separately in places which can have no communication with each other.'

"Tell your congressman that you want to see this idea, urged by the President upon labor and capital, applied in international affairs.

"Third, ask your congressman to become a reader of the Peoples Council Bulletin. It will open new vistas of thought to him.

"Fourth, tell him that a Washington office of the Peoples Council will be opened on Dec. 1 and that all his acts will be closely scrutinized by that bureau and reported to his constituents at home.

"Let us all pull together on this drive upon Congress. There are only 500 congressmen to be converted—and we have millions of members to do it. Keep a steady stream of Peoples Council members pouring into the office of your congressman."

Future of Colonies

Peoples Council Discussion to Deal With African Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The central branch of the Chicago Peoples Council, which is holding regular meetings, announces that at its next meeting "the subject for discussion will be the disposition of the colonies formerly controlled by Germany in Africa."

The nature of the discussion may be indicated by the rest of the notice, which runs as follows:

"The program will probably be arranged in this manner: 1. The history and geographical distribution of these colonies. 2. Their disposition by the Peace Conference. (a) Germany to retain them as before the war. (b) To be held by the nations controlling them when peace is made. (c) To be controlled by an international commission. (d) To be a Negro republic.

"The program committee is anxious to have this discussion carefully worked out, so that we may all have an intelligent comprehension of the situation and the problems involved. It is, therefore, asking that members willing to lead the discussion on these points write at once to the chairman of the committee, James H. Dolsen, in care of this office. Yours for an ever more successful Peoples Council."

CURRICULUM CHANGE AT MOUNT HOLYOKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—The administrators of Mount Holyoke College have voted to change the curriculum of required and elective subjects, commencing with the class of 1921. In place of the present system of 15 hours' credit for each of two major

TARIFF COMMISSION REPORT IS ISSUED

First Annual Statement Submits That in All Its Work Harmony Has Been Maintained With Other Departments

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Tariff Commission, which was organized for work April 1, 1917, has just submitted to Congress its first annual report. In it the commission states that in all that it has undertaken it is working in harmony with other departments of the Government, thereby avoiding duplication of effort.

The report states that the commission submitted, during the extra session of this year, to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, a recommendation that Congress should take steps analogous to those which other countries have taken, and which are there known as "padding" laws, whereby proposed increases in duties and taxes should go into effect before the enactment of new revenue laws, but subject to their being finally passed.

Further it states that the commission has undertaken the task of drafting a revision and codification of the administrative laws relating to the customs, in this connection conducting an investigation into the question of free zones in ports as a means of expediting export trade and overcoming demurrage in ocean commerce.

The commission has also undertaken to establish a catalog of tariff information, somewhat in the nature of an encyclopedia, says the report, which shall contain as far as possible data for each important article affected by the tariff, the data to include statistics on imports, exports, production, prices and cost of production, processes of manufacture and competitive conditions.

The report further states that the commission is making a special survey of the chemical industry, and expects shortly to show the development of the industry and especially of those branches which have been most stimulated by the war, and also is preparing an extensive report on bargaining tariffs, commercial treaties, and economic alliances.

REPUBLICANS HOLD BALANCE OF POWER

Boston Mayorality May Be Won or Lost in Accordance With Degree That Old Party Members Unite on One Candidate

In the coming municipal election in Boston, the Republican voters hold the balance of power and should they vote in anything like bulk for any one of the four candidates for Mayor before the people, that man will receive 30,000 or 32,000 votes and will be elected, say men today who are studying political conditions here.

Thomas J. Kenny, eight years member of the Boston School Committee, six years member of the Boston City Council and a member of the original Budget Commission, today declared himself in favor of the election of James A. Gallivan for Mayor of Boston to succeed James M. Curley. Four years ago Mr. Curley defeated Mr. Kenny for the Mayoralty. Mr. Kenny at that time had the indorsement of the Good Government Association. He parted ways with the Good Government Association two years ago, while serving a one-year term in the council, when he insisted upon segregating the city pay roll in making up the budget for the year.

Today there are rumors to the effect that some one of the four leading candidates for the Mayoralty will announce himself out of the contest. No name can be withdrawn now from the list of candidates whose names will be printed on the official ballot but an announced withdrawal would act effectively in causing a candidate to cease to be considered seriously. The Tague forces still assert that Mayor Curley is trying to have Mr. Tague withdraw but they, on the other hand, declare that this is out of the question and that political forces will insist upon the Mayor's taking himself out of the race.

The report of the Good Government Association, made public today, in which it favors Andrew J. Peters for Mayor; and Henry E. Hagan, Albert Hurwitz and Daniel W. Lane for the City Council, makes the issues more clearly defined than they have been. The situation today is—the Good Government Association candidates, Messrs. Peters, Hagan, Hurwitz and Lane, against the field. The Good Government Association in its booklet, which will be issued to all of the voters in Boston tomorrow, urges the voters to remember that a vote for either James A. Gallivan or Peter F. Tague for Mayor means, in fact, a vote for James M. Curley.

But the Good Government Association goes further. It says, "If the defeat of Mayor Curley were all we desired, any one of the three opposing candidates would fill the bill. It is not to be said that any one of them would give a better administration than the present."

"But if we were to make real progress by adopting constructive measures, we do not believe that either Mr. Tague or Mr. Gallivan is equal to the task. Each of them has been trained in the machine school."

Andrew J. Peters, the Good Government candidate for Mayor, has promised to give a strictly nonpartisan administration, with the same welcome for Republicans as for Democrats; not to run for another term; not to interfere in any primary contest within or without his party, and not to be a candidate for any other office during his term. Because of these promises the Good Government Association pronounces Mr. Peters to be "premier among all the candidates for Mayor."

The association, in recommending the election of Messrs. Hagan, Hurwitz and Lane to the City Council, says: "Of the candidates for the council, we are prepared to indorse three, who, we believe, will second Mr. Peters' efforts if they are elected. They represent different groups, as may very properly be the case in a large and cosmopolitan city. But in our opinion there are one in their ideas of public service."

Speaking of the Mayoralty situation, the association booklet says in its introduction: "This election is vital in two ways. In the first place, the citizens of Boston can at last stamp out the ideas of demoralization which in our community can best be called Curleyism. In other cities it is Tammany; at other times, Tweedism. But wherever it raises its ugly head the result is always evil. It makes a business of politics, a mockery of genuine public service. In its wake follow waste, extravagance and inefficiency, and the city that cannot shake it off is doomed to ignoble slavery."

"The present Mayor is the most thorough exponent of this vicious system that Boston has ever had. Bold and daring in his schemes, he has sought to create an autocracy of what should be a government for the people."

"It is not enough to defeat Curley. We need after his defeat constructive measures to bring about the point of real efficiency. The charter contemplated when it gave to the Mayor his great powers, under its provisions. We want a Mayor who will administer his office with fidelity to the charter and its possibilities. Such an administration is peculiarly needed at this time. Our men have gone to fight for democracy. When they return it should be to a city that has not failed to practice the ideals for which it sent them forth to fight. As Mr. Peters has said, 'If democracy is worth fighting for, it is worth practicing.' Now is the time to get rid of the old 'machine' rule and to face the future without its incubus. . . . We believe that Mr. Peters offers by far the best solution of this fight. He has had a broad training in public life, not only in its legislative side, but, what is more

important in a Mayor, in administration of great departments."

The opinions of the Good Government Association on its chosen candidates for the Mayoralty and the City Council are as follows:

"Andrew J. Peters—A man of high character and long experience in public affairs. His record as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury shows marked ability as an administrator. In capacity for disinterested service of the whole people he is preeminent among all the candidates for Mayor. We strongly recommend his election."

"Henry E. Hagan—His three years' service in the City Council marked by courageous support of the best interests of the city as a whole, make him preeminent among the present candidates. His knowledge of the workings of the segregated budget system, and the opportunities which that system offers for further advance in efficient city government is a qualification possessed by no other candidate. A deserving and faithful public servant. We strongly recommend his election."

"Albert Hurwitz—A young man of intelligence and good standing. His career indicates that he has capacity and perseverance. We believe him capable of efficient service in the City Council. We recommend his election."

"Daniel W. Lane—A man of experience in public office. His record, in our opinion, indicates that he will render capable and efficient service in the City Council. We recommend his election."

Mr. Peters, in a public statement last night, declared that Thomas F. Giblin of East Boston had not been asked for his services and that he has had nothing to do with Mr. Peters' campaign officially.

ART

Real Colonial Furniture

This is a day when our interest in good furniture is rapidly increasing, as every bookstall and furniture shop can testify. We are beginning to have rather more accurate ideas on the difference between an Adam piece and a Sheraton, and to smile more knowingly at the dear lady who wasn't sure whether a certain chair was walnut, mahogany or Chippendale. And we are beginning to realize that one really good bit of furniture is worth the whole array of "do as well's" that we were content to buy because of the rising price of gasoline. Most timely, then, comes the opening to the public of a permanent exhibit and saleroom of an unusual sort.

Unlatch the iron gate, pass up the brick walk, bordered by quaint chain fences, let fall the shining brass knocker at 464 Center Street, Jamaica Plain, and you will be carried back in a flash to colonial America. For this, the old Halliwell house, built in 1738, has been restored and refurbished by Ross H. Maynard, a man who sells furniture because he loves furniture as the product of an art richer in associations, perhaps, and closer to the home life of the people than any other. The wholly delightful hallway, narrow, low studded, with its original stairway in white and mahogany, oddly carved and paneled, and allowing a glimpse of a great clock on its landing, gives the keynote of the whole house. On the left is a room almost thetic in its suggestion of the atmosphere of other days. From hardwood floor to low ceiling, and about the old fireplace runs pine paneling, darkly stained, and lit, if it is evening, by the candle light that played upon it over a hundred years ago. Old colonial pieces stand about as if undisturbed by the passing of time, pieces made from timber from the living forest, quartered and wrought in simplified imitations of English and Italian designs. A rare butterfly table, a conquered corner cupboard, an English turned chair made in the Fifteenth Century, an old carved settle still doing excellent service, an unique day bed, one of the first in this country, delight the eye in turn; each piece an original, each with its history.

Then you pass from one room to another, drawing room, dining room, bed chambers, in Sheraton, Hepplewhite, Early Empire. Here is one of the three existing Cummins clocks, a magnificent piece; here some of the first chinaware brought into the colonies by enterprising sea captains financed by equally enterprising colonial dames; four-poster, canopy beds, hung with the original printed designs; and everywhere, to complete the settings, old mirrors, candlesticks, prints, samplers, and paintings by Stuart and Benjamin West. While in odd corners you come across cabinets of silverware, miniatures, or ingeniously wrought Millmore glass paper weights and door knobs.

And it is all so carefully and artistically carried out that you feel that you are in the home of a friend and begin to wish that this piece were yours—or that. "Then you suddenly realize that it is, if you wish."

Sears Gallagher Etchings

At Doll and Richards, 71 Newbury Street, has been hung an interesting exhibit of etchings by Sears Gallagher. Mr. Gallagher's work is usually associated with Boston, for here he has found some of his best known subjects, pictorial compositions of the State House, the Harvard Yard, or the Custom House tower. But it's perhaps his little transcriptions of other lands that have the greater content of beauty; quaint street corners in the cities and towns of France, for the most part. It is in the point of view that Mr. Gallagher excels. It always attracts. It is in his drawing that he is weak, for it is often at fault.

ROXBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Roxbury Historical Society will hold its annual meeting in the Municipal Court Building next Wednesday evening when officers for the year will be elected and reports of committees heard. A member of the British Recruiting Mission is expected to speak.

MUSIC

McCormack Concert

John McCormack, Tenor, Assisted by André Polah, Violinist and Edwin Schneider, Pianist—Boston Opera House, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 9, 1917. The program: Recitative and air from "Joseph," Mchul, Mr. McCormack, Larchetto, Weber; theme and variations, Corelli-Tartini, Mr. Polah. "J'ai pleuré en rêve," Hue; "Autumn," Fauré "O Cœur Thy Singing," and "Fear Not My Love," Rachmaninoff, Mr. McCormack. Andante and allegro molto vivace from Mendelssohn's concerto, Mr. Polah. Irish folk songs: "Ah, Pity How Sad Am I," arr. Hardie; "The Next Market Day," arr. Hughes; "The Song of the Rose," arr. Stanford; "Men of Connaught," Milligan-Fox, Mr. McCormack. Rondino, Vieuxtemps, Mr. Polah. "Till I Wake," Burleigh; "The Littlest of All," Frank Tours; "Unmindful of the Roses," Schneider; "The Lord Is My Light," Allissen, Mr. McCormack.

The selections, rendered yesterday afternoon by John McCormack were almost faultless in their ensemble. The tone was clear and bell-like, the phrasing masterly, the interpretation practically perfect and the manner of approach most pleasing. And the audience was not slow to register its appreciation by insistent and vigorous applause.

As is Mr. McCormack's frequent custom, the greater part of his program consisted of drawing-room songs, in the rendering of which he so eminently excels, and the number had been carefully selected to afford opportunity for pathos and for fun, for light and tripping melody and for semi-religious theme. Mr. McCormack, no doubt, chooses his programs in this way, both because it is in this branch of his art that he is so unquestionably a master—in fact, the only item given that hardly measured up to his standard was the recitative from Mchul's "Joseph"—and because the public quite generally seems to demand just this type of song from him.

Happiest of all the selections presented were the Irish folk songs, for Mr. McCormack is always so obviously at home in such renditions that his hearers are almost involuntarily carried away by the persuasiveness and the charm of his semi-impersonations. "The Next Market Day" he was forced to repeat and as an encore for the group gave "Mother Machree."

Mr. Polah contributed some selections with more than moderate success upon the violin. His technical facility is, however, not quite perfect, and in consequence such pieces as those by Corelli-Tartini and Vieuxtemps might have been played with more solid assurance. Possibly his most pleasing number was the meditation from "Thais," which he rendered as an encore to the Vieuxtemps piece.

Russian Orchestral Music

Russian Symphony Orchestra, Modest Altschuler, conductor, Miss Emma Roberts and John Powell, Soloists—Symphony Hall, evening of Dec. 8, 1917. The program: Symphony "Pathétique," Tchaikowsky; concerto for piano, No. 1, B. S. minky, Tchaikowsky (Mrs. Powell); "Soldier's Song," adapted for orchestra by Altschuler; Indian song from "Sadko," Rimsky-Korsakoff; "Dance of the Goat-Footed Sylphs," Strakosky; "The Peasant Girl," Rachmaninoff; songs: "Keep the Pain," Rachmaninoff; "The Peasant Girl" and "Buck-wheat Cakes," Russian folk songs; "Cry of Russia," Rachmaninoff (Miss Roberts); paraphrase on allied hymns, op. 96, Glazounoff.

The program was Russian in all but the opening number, Schumann's symphonic studies for piano, which was played by Mr. Powell to take up the time required for the orchestral instruments, delayed in transportation, to be assembled. Possibly the program was Russian also in this unexpected chosen selection, which the pianist performed with brilliant, and at the same time calm, technical and interpretative mastery. For nobody can be certain of musical nationalities today. Beethoven has been variously changed into a Belgian and a "great Dutchman" since the war began. Orchestral conductors are proving to have chameleon citizenship. Biographies in the musical dictionaries which have been undisputed for years cannot be relied upon now, and even sketches published in official program books are revised at the convenience of concert managers.

So Schumann may yet be shown to be as Russian as Tchaikowsky. But Tchaikowsky was the composer whom Mr. Altschuler and his orchestral players and soloists came from New York on Saturday to present, and whatever his nationality may have had to do with the case, the interpretations of his music had a more or less fresh sound.

The "Pathétique" symphony rather wants a fuller instrumentation than the visitors provided it, in order that the contrast of string tone and wind tone may be given the desirable force in the first movement. But to those who did not compare the Russian Symphony Orchestra with an organization like the London Symphony Orchestra, which played the work some years ago in Boston, the result should have been pleasing enough. Why did Mr. Altschuler neglect to bring out that triplet figure in the movement in the first quarter time? Was it that he might get a smoother count of the fives and avoid any sign of a break in the middle of the measure, and in that way improve on the usual effect obtained of a six-eighth rhythm with one beat left out?

The program, long though it proved

to be, held many listeners to the end. Conductor and soloists were enthusiastically applauded.

Miss Wirthlin's Recital

Miss Rosalie Wirthlin, Contralto—Song recital in Jordan Hall, with Frank La Forge playing the piano accompaniments; afternoon of Dec. 8. The program: "Fair-est Isles," Purcell; "The Spring is Coming," Macfarren; "Love is a Bumblebee," Leveridge; "The Summer Heats Bestowing," Storace; "By Dimpled Brook," Arne; "Dem Lenz soll mein Lied erklingen," "Am Strom," "Was ich sah," "Lichte Nacht," "Die Sennernin" and "Dien Rath ist wohl gut," Grieg; "Saint Dorothy" and "La-har," Fauré; "La pavana," Bruneau; "Du Christ avec ardeur," Bernberg; "Before the Crucifix," "When Your Dear Hands," La Forge; "The Odnalique," "A Young Gentleman," Carpenter; "The Linnet," Bauer.

It is a question whether the occasion should be called the singer's or the accompanist's, whether the honors belonged to the primary or the secondary performer. The point may be seriously considered whether those who attended the recital got enrichment chiefly from hearing a golden-voiced contralto present some lyrical texts, or from hearing a skillful pianist comment on them. There may be debate whether the work of the artist whose name stood in large type on the program leaflet was responsible for the good outcome of the afternoon so much as was the work of the one whose name appeared in small Roman letters.

Nobody will deny that the contralto has admirable gifts of tone and powers of execution. Nobody will deny that Miss Wirthlin has all the vocal qualifications that could be desired. But when all is granted, the situation remains unchanged, because really the question is not one of comparative technical ability but one of interpretive emphasis. It would be the same, it has always been the same, whoever the singer appearing with Mr. La Forge.

For when he is the accompanist, interpretation proceeds not from the vocal melody alone, but from the music, voice part and piano part, taken as a whole. That is how it was when he appeared some seasons ago with Mme. Sembrich and when he appeared later with Miss Alda. That, too, is how it was when he appeared with the vocalist of Saturday. Remarkably, considering how singers are supposed to like the flattery of applause, he is preferred to an accompanist who would allow them to make exclusive shine. In the end, however, the praise is theirs. Their choice distinguishes them as musicians.

Concert Notes

Miss Estella Neuhaus, pianist, gives her second recital in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 13, with J. Howe Clifford, reader, assisting. Miss Neuhaus will play the sonata, op. 57, of Beethoven and works by Chopin, Bach, Holmes-Neuhaus, Kaldy-Neuhaus, Heymann and Rubinstein. Mr. Clifford will read the third scene of the third act of Shakespeare's "Othello."

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Karl Muck, conductor, will give a concert for the benefit of the Halifax relief fund in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 16. Fritz Kreisler, violinist, and Mme. Nellie Melba, soprano, will be the soloists. This concert will replace that announced to be given by Miss Novae and Mr. Thibaud.

The use of Symphony Hall has been donated for the concert by Maj. Henry L. Higginson, the sustainer of the Symphony Orchestra. The soloists have donated their services. This morning a check for \$50 was received at the Symphony Hall box office from a citizen in payment for two \$5 seats. Amounts received in excess of the price of tickets are to be acknowledged by the manager of the orchestra and credited to the Halifax relief fund.

DETROIT THEATERS USE TOO MANY LIGHTS

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit's motion picture theaters will cooperate with National Food Administrator Harry A. Garfield's efforts to conserve the nation's fuel supply, or their contracts will be abrogated and their electrical power shut off.

That is the mandate issued Sunday by the Detroit Edison Company through its president, Alex Dow, who delivered it in person to several theater managers, says the Free Press.

Mr. Dow, while taking a walk through the business streets of the city, found many theaters burning small and large globes of electricity all through the day, not only violating the fuel administration's instructions, but and the other will represent the agricultural interests. The Premier also stated that as there were two French-Canadian Conservative members in the Government, he had tried to secure the services of two Liberal members of the same nationality in

CANADA'S ELECTION ISSUE NOW CLEARER

Immediate Reinforcement for France or Year's Delay Whilst the Referendum Decides the Matter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—With less than a fortnight before the day of elections for the Canadian House of Commons, there is an increasing disinclination on the part of public men and even newspapers to prognosticate the result. In most elections, there are always a dozen or more people in every city who are positive they know how the elections are coming out. In this election, however, a more prudent attitude is being observed.

To the man in the street the issue is the immediate getting ready of reinforcements to send to France or in the event of the return of the party headed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier the wasting of a year while the people are asked to decide by means of a referendum whether this step shall be taken or not and the soldiers got ready to relieve the men who have so gallantly upheld the honor of Canada on the battle front. Deeper down beneath the surface there are vaster issues at stake about which the majority of citizens are not troubling their heads.

The Montreal Gazette points out that "the war will not stop for a year out of deference to the so-called statesmanship of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The German army is strengthened in proportion as the Canadian army is weakened."

The Ottawa correspondent of the same paper writes that it is the belief in Unionist headquarters that there will be a great sweep for their party in Ontario, similar to that which occurred in 1911. Following on the statement of the Minister of Militia that all necessary farm help would be exempted from military service, the apprehension on the part of the farmer has been cleared up, with corresponding promise to the Unionists. This writer adds that Sir Wilfrid's support in this province is now confined "to extreme partisans, voters of foreign extraction, his compatriots and the slackers." In electorates where the German element prevails, these are conceded to Sir Wilfrid.

More or less mild excitement has been caused in the camps of the two opposing parties by certain news which comes out of the West, to the effect that the United Farmers of Alberta was by no means a unit in the support of its members to the Unionist Government. At a meeting in Winnipeg, called for the purpose of organizing the Laurier-Liberal party, an address was delivered by Mr. James Weir, second vice-president of the United Farmers of Alberta. He denied the statement that all the leaders of the grain growers movement were supporting the Unionist Government and declared that not one leader in Alberta was supporting a Unionist candidate. He would support a government which was for the people and by the people, but he refused to support a government which was composed of the ends of two old political parties, promoted by men who had selfish motives to serve. Mr. Weir's mental attitude may be arrived at from his remark that "Quebec is the gem of confederation." In his opinion the Government contained "the worst elements of the two parties, a clique founded in deception, and with no sense of honor." It might be mentioned that Mr. Weir is in close touch with the Hon. C. Cross, Sir Wilfrid's organizer in the West.

In another statement given out by Sir Robert Borden, the Premier has again shown his intention of acting strictly in accord with his celebrated "fifty-fifty" offer to the leader of the opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. At one of his recent meetings in Ontario he announced that it was his intention to name two more Liberals for the Cabinet in the course of a few days, which would make the standing of the two old parties absolutely equal, namely ten members each.

One of the new ministers is to be chosen from the ranks of organized labor and the other will represent the agricultural interests. The Premier also stated that as there were two French-Canadian Conservative members in the Government, he had tried to secure the services of two Liberal members of the same nationality in

Quebec, but his overtures had been turned down. He intended to get two French-Canadian ministers, if he had to go outside Quebec to obtain them. The Prime Minister and the Hon. Frank B. Carvell, of all the Liberal ministers probably the most bitter critic the Premier ever had in the House of Commons, are now addressing large meetings together in the maritime provinces. At St. John, Sir Robert Borden, remarking on the fact that Mr. Carvell and himself were on the same platform, said that it was a serious question which had brought that about, probably the most serious with which Canada had ever been confronted.

Mr. Carvell, who is minister of public works in the new Cabinet has been elected for the constituency in which he was running, his opponent having been defeated.

Kitchener (nee Berlin) has made a tardy apology for the insult which was placed upon the Premier of Canada by the breaking up of a meeting which he was to have addressed, by a gang of rascals. The following resolution has been forwarded to Sir Robert Borden:

"That this City Council having deferred on Nov. 26 to pass a motion of regret concerning the disturbances in the auditorium on Nov. 24, because a resolution had been prepared and was there submitted to us by a political party, we do now at our first regular meeting after the above disturbances express this Council's regret for the insult then offered to the Prime Minister, and on behalf of the city at large we extend an apology to him and to the Canadian people and deplore at all times any violation of the right of free speech, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister and the press."

Sir Robert Borden will make his first appearance in the Province of Quebec during the present campaign on Dec. 12, on which date he will address a mass meeting in Montreal.

SHIPS TO CARRY PORTLAND FLOUR

PORTLAND, Ore.—As a means of relieving the transcontinental rail lines, on which it is said congestion is feared that might become acute in a short time, the Shipping Board has promised to supply tonnage with which to move flour and such commodities from Portland, says The Morning Oregonian. The matter was called to the attention of the board through the Chamber of Commerce and the chamber was advised by Edward Chamberlain, traffic manager of the board, by telephone, as follows:

"Whenever possible we will furnish ships at any Pacific Coast port to move tonnage controlled or under the jurisdiction of the Food Administration. The reason San Francisco and Seattle have been used so far is that tonnage and ships were available at the same time at those ports. We will endeavor to secure ships to move from your port tonnage that is available."

THREE NOMINATIONS ARE SENT TO SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Thomas B. Love, Dallas, Tex., to be assistant secretary of the treasury; this is a new office; Benedict Crowell, of Ohio, to be assistant secretary of war, vice W. M. Ingraham, resigned; this is a recess appointment, and Michael R. Manger, of Yankton, to be explosives inspector for South Dakota; this is a new appointment.

MR. BRYAN SPEAKS AT HARVARD

William Jennings Bryan addressed a large body of graduate students of Harvard College at Phillips Brooks House last evening. In the course of an hour's talk he urged the abolition of the breweries of the country, as well as the distilleries, on the ground that they use more grain than do the distilleries, that they spend more money for the subsidization of the press, and that young men start a life of drinking more easily on beer than on so-called hard liquors.

L. W. W. MEETING

Members and sympathizers of the L. W. W. met in the People's Temple, Boston, yesterday as a protest against the arrest of 161 members of that organization in Chicago by federal authorities and while watched by police and secret service agents denounced capitalists but refrained from criticizing the national Government.

RAILWAY HEADS WANT BIG LOAN

Eastern Presidents Agree Roads Should Remain in Control of a Railroads War Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Presidents of the eastern railroads at a conference in this city yesterday are said to have reached the conclusion that the roads should remain in the control of the Railroads War Board; that there must be some guarantee of railroad credit; that because of the present strained railroad credit and the urgency of the need of new equipment, the roads may well accept a loan from the Government the size of which has been placed at \$1,000,000,000; that the Government should by priority orders make it possible for the railroads to obtain the construction of equipment; that steps be taken at once, including possibly large increases in fares, to discourage passenger traffic; that the Government should exercise supervision, to a greater or less extent, over the wage situation on the railroads during the war at least. The presidents left last night for Washington, where they will confer with the heads of the western and southern railroads and with the Railroads War Board, the Interstate Commerce Commission, Senator Newlands, Representative Adamson and other leaders.

Developments Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rapid developments in the railroad situation are expected this week. At a conference held today between Senator Newlands, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, and Fairfax Harrison of the Railroads War Board, the conclusions arrived at by the railroad executives in New York on Sunday were discussed. They will be submitted today by Senator Newlands to the President, who is now supposed to be in a position to make to Congress whatever recommendation he thinks necessary to meet the crisis. It is evident that Congress is not inclined to act until the President makes some definite recommendation. The conclusions arrived at by the railroad executives may be summarized as follows:

1. That it is the belief of the executives that since last April the roads have shown more efficiency than ever before in their history and that in view of this they should be allowed to continue operation.
2. That railroad credit must be guaranteed either by an increase in freight rates or by the Government.
3. That the Government should exercise some sort of supervision over the wage question during the period of the war.
4. That the Government should, by the exercise of some system of priority orders, make it possible for the roads to obtain equipment.
5. That a loan of probably \$1,000,000,000 will be necessary.

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HOW LUXEMBURG WAS OCCUPIED

Native Gives Account of German Occupation of Grand Duchy and Its Consequences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland — An article contributed to the Freie Zeitung by a native of Luxembourg on the German occupation of the Grand Duchy and its consequences serves to recall events which are apt to be lost sight of, and also to add somewhat to the little that is known of the fate of the occupied territory since the tide of war swept across it.

On the afternoon of August 1, 1914, the writer begins, Germany committed her first crime in western Europe. Prussian soldiery, commanded by two officers, occupied the railway station of the village of Uffingen on the Luxembourg frontier, and destroyed the railway line for a distance of some 150 meters on Luxembourg soil. On an energetic protest from the Luxembourg Government, the soldiery withdrew, and Berlin telegraphed: "Orders have been wrongly interpreted, a mistake has been made." At midnight of the same day the "mistake" was repeated, only this time the orders were correctly interpreted, and on the morning of Aug. 2 men and guns were streaming along the highways of the invaded Grand Duchy. What better proof can be afforded of Germany's premeditated responsibility for the world war?

What, now, were the pretexts for this two fold crime—for Germany, as a guarantor of the London Treaty of 1867, was under the obligation not only of respecting, but of protecting Luxembourg's neutrality? Let us hear Herr von Jagow's reply to the protest of the Luxembourg Government: "To our extreme regret military measures have become unavoidable in that we have reliable information to the effect that French forces are advancing upon Luxembourg." Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg: "Our military measures merely amount to measures for the safeguarding of the Luxembourg railways." Upon Herr von Jagow's untruth I will waste no words. The reply of the then Chancellor must be considered, however, for it is so cynical as to be capable of incorporation in the German White Book. As far back as the year 1902 the German Empire had solemnly renewed its promise that "Germany must never make use of the Luxembourg railways either for the transport of troops, war matériel, or munitions. . . ." and, on the same "scrap of paper," she undertook "Not to use the Luxembourg railways during a war in which Germany was involved." (Treaty of Nov. 11, 1902). The most barefaced untruth, however, is contained in the proclamation issued by General Tullif von Tschersch and Waidenbach to the people of Luxembourg: "The enemy has forced the sword into Germany's hand. After France, ignoring Luxembourg's neutrality, had—as is established beyond doubt—opened hostilities against the German troops on the soil of Luxembourg, His Majesty, under the bitter compulsion of iron necessity, gave the order for German troops also to enter Luxembourg." The man who had this glaring fabrication printed in Coblenz at the end of July, 1914, is today Governor-General of Rumania.

At the moment when von Bethmann-Hollweg was proclaiming in the Reichstag: "Necessity knows no law. We were compelled to set aside the justifiable protest of the Luxembourg Government" at that very moment, on Aug. 4, 1914, the Luxembourg Premier, M. Eyschen, declared in the Luxembourg Chamber: "The facts on which the occupation is based, and to which reference is made in a proclamation signed by a general, are false. I affirm this to be so before the country and before Europe. . . . France is said to have violated the neutrality of Luxembourg, and to have opened hostilities on our soil; but there is no one amongst us who has either seen or heard of such proceedings. . . ."

That, continues the writer, is the history of the violation of the neutrality of Luxembourg. What was first a "mistake," and then a measure undertaken, with "extreme regret," for "the protection of the railways" of a neutral state has become a source of untold misery for the little country. A terrible lack of foodstuffs and of all necessities prevails in Luxembourg. The eighth, eleventh, thirteenth, twenty-third and other army corps have lived at the cost of the little country during their passage through or their stay in the Grand Duchy, and instead of the foodstuffs used being returned they have been paid for by notes issued by the German lending institutions. With the passage of time the situation thereby created has become terrible. The card system has long been introduced for all foodstuffs, and the rations are ridiculously small. Luxembourg has to manage on her own resources. . . . Everything is either lacking, or frightfully dear. A piece of soap costs from 6 to 8 francs, a pair of boots 150 francs, and a suit of clothes 600 francs, and so on. . . . The little that remains is officially smuggled across the Moselle by German Landsturm men, for the German authorities forbid the Luxembourg customs officials to search the packs of the German soldiers, which are always stuffed full. . . . I have just received information that in some parts of the duchy the people have been without bread for three weeks.

The restrictions placed upon personal freedom are even more irksome to the liberty-loving Luxemburgers, whose acquaintance with Prussian drill rested on hearsay only. Despite General Tullif von Tschersch's promises that the "personal liberty of all Luxemburgers is fully assured and respected," arrests and deportations are unending. Deputies, burgomasters, prominent citizens, were carried off,

and sent home again, without a hearing, and without excuse, after they had languished for weeks in Prussian prisons. Others—three—were sentenced to capital punishment. Why? No one will ever know. Some months ago, during a general strike, the workmen in Luxembourg factories were deported, and replaced by Belgians, and public meetings were suppressed with machine guns. Moreover, it is not only the railways that are "safeguarded"—telegraph, telephone, postal service, roads, bridges, everything is exclusively in the hands of the German military. French papers and those of western Switzerland are forbidden, and the Freie Zeitung is known only by name. The Luxembourg papers are censored, and Prussian officers are installed in their editorial offices. Some half-dozen papers have been suppressed, and their editors arrested because they dared to tell the truth.

Despite all this, however, the writer concludes, the people of Luxembourg do not bow their heads to the yoke; they are awaiting the day of liberation and reckoning. Then, he writes, Luxembourg will be rewarded for the way in which she has bravely held out under the whip of Prussian militarism, and for her daily prayer for the victory of the armies that are fighting for the freedom of the world, and in whose ranks so many of her sons have fallen.

NORTH CAROLINA'S SCOTTISH TIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—At a luncheon given in honor of the American Ambassador, in the new Council Chambers in Edinburgh, the Lord Provost presided and in his speech referred to the fact that Dr. Page was a native of North Carolina. That State, Sir John Lorne Macleod said, had peculiarly intimate connections with Scotland, thousands of Scottish men and women having gone there, and amongst them Flora Macdonald. The Lord Provost then went on to say that today the citizens of Edinburgh were looking forward to the visitation of American troops. Realizing their duty to the American troops in Great Britain, and he hoped they would come in large numbers to Edinburgh, and wishing to give them a welcome, premises had been secured through the generosity of the American business interests in Edinburgh, where the American soldiers would receive a welcome and a home. They hoped that during the coming months there would be a frequent succession of American soldier-visitors to the city, where a hearty welcome would await them.

Dr. Page, who was greeted by the singing of "He's a jolly good fellow," said, referring to the freedom of Edinburgh which had been conferred upon him, that he was proud to be a citizen of Edinburgh. He thanked them for the compliment they had paid him, and assured them that day would ever remain as a very precious memory to him. Continuing, Dr. Page said he was glad the Lord Provost had referred to the Scots of North Carolina as it gave him occasion to say one thing about them: A few weeks ago he had seen a local newspaper, printed in the State, which contained an account of a great meeting held in one of the towns where the Governor of the State was present to tell the people of that community what the United States meant by coming into the war. It was the day after the first draft had been made for young fellows to go to the training camps. These young men were seated in the front of the hall and the Governor addressed them, while the whole community met there to honor them. He read the list of names, Dr. Page said, with great pleasure. Many of the men were sons of men he had known all his life, and in the list were many whose names were Macleod, Macdonald, MacNeill, and Mac-everything-else. These men, the Ambassador said, who had gone out from Scotland were coming back to fight with their fellow countrymen and they were the "real thing."

Dr. Page then went on to say that in North Carolina they had an extraordinarily good school for girls. Its principal was a Scottish teacher. Its board of trustees were all people of Scottish descent, and many of its pupils also were of Scottish descent. It was a rural community in which there were no rich men and no poor men, but a community of real men. He received a letter from the principal of the school a little while ago, in which he said that at the last meeting of the trustees of this school it was proposed that probably there might be in Scotland, when the war ended, children who had been orphaned by this awful conflict, and who would have to be taken up by their country neighbors. The idea had come to them that they might help, and accordingly they had sent an invitation to the proper persons in Scotland asking if they might have the privilege, if there were such girls, of having a number of them sent to them in the United States to become a part of them. They would take them into their families, these honorable and high-minded kinsmen of theirs, adopt them as their own children, take them to this school free of all charge, keep them there and educate them, and then, when their schooling was done, take them back into their homes. These people, Dr. Page said, did not regard this as a charity; they regarded it as a high privilege, and it was their way of recognizing, in that prosperous and remote agricultural community, the ties of relationship.

The Lord Provost, Mr. Page concluded, had touched him very much by his allusion to the hospitality that they were providing for American soldiers. He took the liberty in the name of his Government most heartily to express its appreciation of their kindness and generosity, and he would immediately report this to the Government of the United States.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Lieut.-Gen. The Hon. Sir Julian H. G. Byng, K. C. B., in command of the third army corps, who is responsible for the recent brilliant advance of British troops in France along a wide front, is the seventh son of the second Earl of Strathford. At the outbreak of the war Sir Julian was general officer in command in Egypt, but was recalled in October, 1914, to take over the command of the third cavalry division, which, along with the seventh division, took part in the attempted relief of Antwerp. During the retreat to Ypres, General Byng's division again and again distinguished itself. The following May he succeeded Sir Edmund Allenby as commander of the cavalry corps, and took part in the second battle of Ypres. In August, 1915, Sir Julian went to Gallipoli to take over the command of the ninth army corps, and shared in the historic evacuation of the peninsula at the close of that year. Early in 1916, Sir Julian returned to France, in command of the Canadian corps which fought with great valor on the Thiepval Ridge, at the battle of the Somme, and on the Vimy Ridge. Last June General Byng succeeded General Allenby as commander of the third army. Before the outbreak of the present war, Sir Julian Byng had seen active service in the Sudan and in South Africa.

William Miller Collier, president-elect of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., has had a combined legal and diplomatic experience that dates as far back as 1892, following his course of education at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., and the Columbia University Law School, New York City. His experience as a teacher of law began with a place on the faculty of the New York Law School. As an authority on the subject of bankruptcy, he has edited the series known as the American Bankruptcy Reports, and also several formal textbooks for the use of lawyers and teachers of law. In 1903-04 he was connected with the Department of Labor and Commerce as a special legal adviser. From 1905 to 1909 he was United States Minister at Madrid, and his impressions of this experience Mr. Collier has since published in book form. Since 1909 he has acted as counsel for American corporations doing business in Europe.

Henry Delaware Flood, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Congress, since the war opened in Europe has had to undergo tests of his ability that have shown him to be a wise head of the committee, and never more so than now, when the United States is at war. Upon him falls the necessity of speaking for the President and the State Department when it is a question of Congress first understanding, and then endorsing the policy outlined by men who hold all the threads of diplomacy. Just now Mr. Flood has the by no means easy task of arguing for a declaration of war against Austria, but of withholding the same against Turkey and Bulgaria, for reasons that at present are controlling but at any time may pass. Mr. Flood has worked into his present position on this committee through the workings of the priority law, but he has learned his lesson as he has gone along, and shown that adaptability and versatility that is characteristic of public men in the United States. He is a native of Appomattox, Va., a historic town of the Old Dominion. Washington and Lee University and the University of Virginia, the one at Lexington and the other at Charlottesville, each famous in the educational history of the South, gave him his liberal education and his professional training. When in the course of time he was sent to the state legislature to contribute his share as a trained citizen and man of affairs to the joint wisdom of the Richmond lawmakers, he found that he liked public life, and that he wanted to continue in it. From being a representative, he became a state senator, and then, in 1901, he entered Congress. His unbroken experience there since that date has all counted in his favor; hence, it is not at all surprising that he was a leader in the constitutional revision enterprise that Virginia carried through a few years ago.

Meyer London, the only member of the House of Representatives to vote against the resolution committing the United States to war against Austria, is a Socialist, representing the twelfth district of New York City, a region largely inhabited by immigrants from Russia. He has held the seat since 1915. His record in the House is regarded as consistent with Socialist views, and his relations with his constituents are especially close. For instance, he reports to them weekly while Congress is in session, and in person. He explains his votes, outlines his policies, answers critics, and enlightens his friends. Mr. London is a lawyer. From 1891, when he arrived in New York City, to the time of his election, he was an agitator and organizer of the labor forces of the city, and came to be trusted by his associates to an unusual degree.

John Farwell Joors of Boston, under whose care Massachusetts as a State, and her citizens as donors, will place relief agencies and funds which are being sent to Halifax, is a banker and publicist with an exceptional experience in meeting extraordinary conditions. He first was sent on an errand of this kind to San Francisco. He had proved successful in business, and was an expert in charity administration at home. Therefore he was sent on to the Pacific coast charged with the expenditure of millions of dollars. He brought order out of disorder, financed the situation with a maximum of service and a minimum of cost, and returned to Boston equipped for any possible future service of the kind. Such opportunities, came in Chelsea, and later in Salem, Mass. In each case he was prominent as a director and adviser of the forces that fed the hungry, sheltered the homeless, and rehabilitated the community on the housing and employment sides. Mr. Joors is a citizen of Boston who has served her best educational and charitable interests by sharing in administrative duties on the Associated Board of Charities, Public School Association, City Finance Commission, and the Collateral Loan Company. A graduate of Harvard, and connected socially with Boston's so-called upper circles, he is a Democrat in politics and a promoter of democratic popular causes.

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Boys and Girls of '17
NEW YORK GLOBE—Secretary McAdoo's appeal to the boys and girls of America to do their share in this war as the boys and girls did theirs 140 years ago, will not fall on deaf ears. The boys and girls of this country have not been idle. But now, for the first time, there is a chance for all of them to do something, no matter whether they live in the city or on an obscure farm. Every one of them can do something to earn a few pennies, and then invest their earnings in thrift stamps. It is easy to ask a father or mother for 25 cents to buy a stamp, but that is not the true spirit—the spirit of '76. They must serve and save, and in no way that will count for more than they do their share than by lending their pennies and nickels and dimes to Uncle Sam. "We can and we shall win this war," says Secretary McAdoo. "If the boys and girls of America say so, and mean it, and feel it, and live it, as the boys and girls of '76 lived and helped." Mr. McAdoo will not find the youth of this country any less anxious and willing to do its share than the youth of those revolutionary days.

Practical Education
OMAHA WORLD-HERALD—The demand for vocational schools is appearing in the great financial and trade papers in the cities of the East. Before the war there was in every part of the United States, a demand made for more practical schools, but lately not much has been heard on that subject, as the main interest of fathers, mothers and teachers has been concentrated on the war, yet lately some of the teachers are saying that when the reconstruction period arrives there will be greater need than ever for a practical education. The calling of so many away from their usual occupations to army service, and the difficulty of filling their places, has brought this question to the fore in all the great trade centers. There is one thing to which all agree. Whatever sacrifices must be made to carry the war to successful conclusion, education of the youth must not be interfered with in the slightest degree.

Outwitting the Submarines
ROCHESTER (N. Y.) DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE—After a consider-

able period of anxiety members of the national guard of this and other states who have been assigned to the expeditionary army in France have safely reached their destination. The details of the movement of men across the Atlantic have not been told. The statement, though, that the exodus has been in progress several weeks indicates that the troops have been transferred gradually and by obscure sea routes, thus minimizing the U-boat hazard. The successful transfer of what is, collectively, a considerable army, without the loss of a man, indicates that a method of outwitting the submarine commanders has been devised. In the meantime the tale of the destruction of the submerged piratical craft is growing larger, giving promise that the seas will soon be cleared from this particular danger.

TRADE ACCEPTANCE METHOD ADVOCATED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Trade Acceptance Council held a meeting recently under the auspices of the New York Credit Men's Association and inaugurated a movement for the adoption of the trade acceptance in place of the open book method of credit. More than 700 representatives of banking and mercantile concerns were present.

Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board of the Irving National Bank, and chairman of the American Trade Acceptance Council, speaking before the meeting, said in part: "The acceptance cause is a worthy one. In the present national emergency this method is destined to play a most important part and its national use will go far toward converting into active and usable form immense values now unavailable because of the general existence of improper methods. The obligation of the council, therefore is to present the trade acceptance cause in such a manner as to do fullest justice to its most substantial merit—that of its business and financial ability to cooperate fully with the Government, to the end that there may be developed a financial machinery which may properly supplement the national efforts in the all-important task of winning the war."

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—A party of eight Chinese have arrived in New York on business which Y. T. Ying, their spokesman, tells this bureau nothing whatever to do with politics. Their chief and only concern, says Mr. Ying, is to arrange for the purchase of a large quantity of machinery for shipment to China. The report had gone out that the purchase was to be of agricultural implements and machinery, but Mr. Ying said this was not so. Mr. Ying emphasized the fact that the party was not political in any way. They had been appointed by the Chinese Government to handle the machinery purchase, and they would have nothing to do with any other matter while in America.

For this reason Mr. Ying did not care to discuss the Lansing-Ishii notes bearing upon the future relations of Japan and the United States with China. He said that China had progressed wonderfully in the last few years.

Besides Mr. Ying, the party included Lieut.-Gen. T. T. Chiang, Commander T. H. Li, L. C. Han, H. Cheng, C. K. Nien, T. F. Chin and C. L. Chiang.

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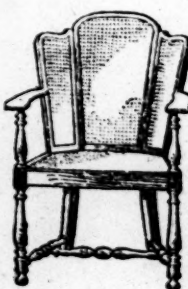
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GERMAN PRISONERS
WELL CARED FOR

Swiss Representatives, Acting for
Kaiser's Government, So De-
clare After Visit to Barracks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—German prisoners in the war barracks of the United States are treated fairly and humanely, and they are given as good food, quarters and amusement facilities as the American soldiers themselves, according to Swiss representatives charged to inspect such war barracks in the interests of the German Government. This opinion was expressed by Dr. Carl Hubscher, secretary of the Swiss Legation at Washington, who with Dr. Charles Vuilleumier, Swiss Consul at Philadelphia, inspected the third war prison barracks at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

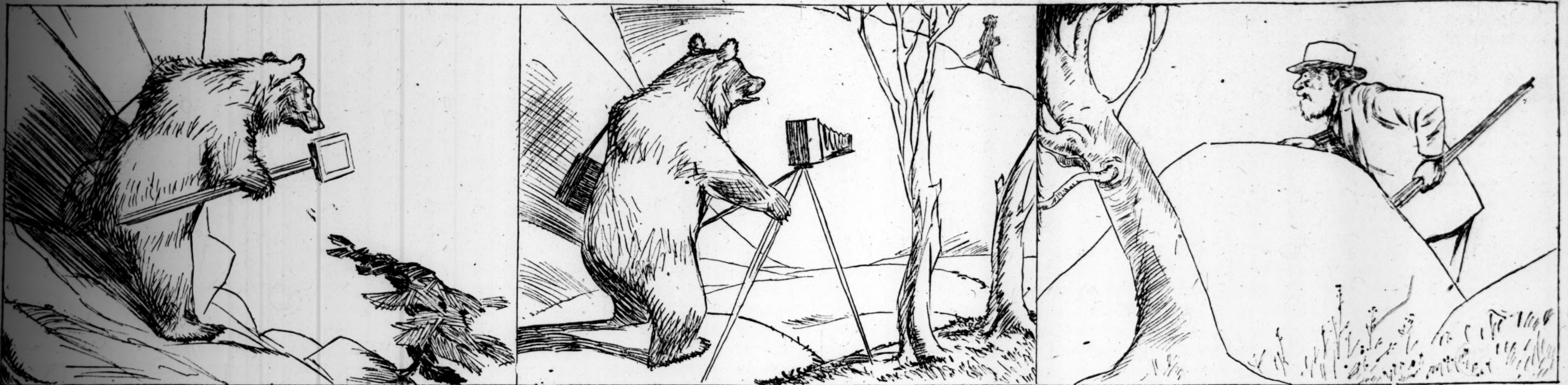
Immediately upon the declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany, the Swiss Government took over the diplomatic interests of not only Germany in America, but the responsibility of looking after French affairs in Austria and Italian affairs in Germany. Rumanian interests are looked after in the occupied territory of Rumania, while Brazilian business was attended to in Germany and German interests taken care of in England and France.

"We are trying to 'do our bit' for humanity," said Dr. Hubscher, "and we are not only seeing that prisoners of both sides are treated humanely and fairly, according to the Hague convention, but we have now about 40,000 allied and Teutonic wounded in Switzerland. These crippled men are allowed to stop at hotels and have the freedom of the country, though they cannot leave. However, they are made to feel at home, and are much better off than in a prison camp of any country."

"In the event of the imprisonment of Americans in Germany, no doubt the splendid treatment accorded the Teutons in the war prison barracks of the United States would have some weight with that Government in the handling of the Americans. However, the Spanish are looking after American interests in Germany now, and I presume there is little for them to do as yet."

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

How the Plantigrade Brothers, Bear and Man, Hunted Each Other With Cameras



Neither the Busyville Bees, our Mr. Grasshopper, nor Dingo, the former wild dog, appear in this picture. But the grizzly bear in the picture told the story to our Mr. Grasshopper, and the story, given here, is in the grizzly bear's own words.

Said the grizzly bear: "I have lived in these mountains ever since I was a cub, almost. I know where the berries grow thickest, where the best fishing is and the best places to hunt for roots. I know where all the trails in the forest lead and the scent of every living thing which uses them. I know where the best shelters are

and, when the winds begin to blow cold from the shadow side of the mountains, I know where to look for the enugget place in which to lie dormant. Lying dormant is just like taking a nap, only the nap is a long one and lasts all winter.

"One day I found a new footprint in the forest and smelled a new scent and became aware that there was a new animal in the mountains. A plantigrade animal, like myself. A plantigrade animal is an animal which walks on the soles of its feet, as you see me walk. A cat, a dog or a horse is not plantigrade, because each walks

on the tips of its toes, instead of putting the entire sole of the foot on the ground at each step, just as you see me walking now. Bears and men are plantigrade animals. In fact, I perceived presently that the new animal was nothing more nor less than a man, a creature quite rare in the mountains. In all my hunting with a camera, I had never yet been able to photograph a man. Men have passed through the mountains on several occasions. I have found their tracks long afterward, have discovered and thoroughly investigated their camping places, and I know for a fact that men have and

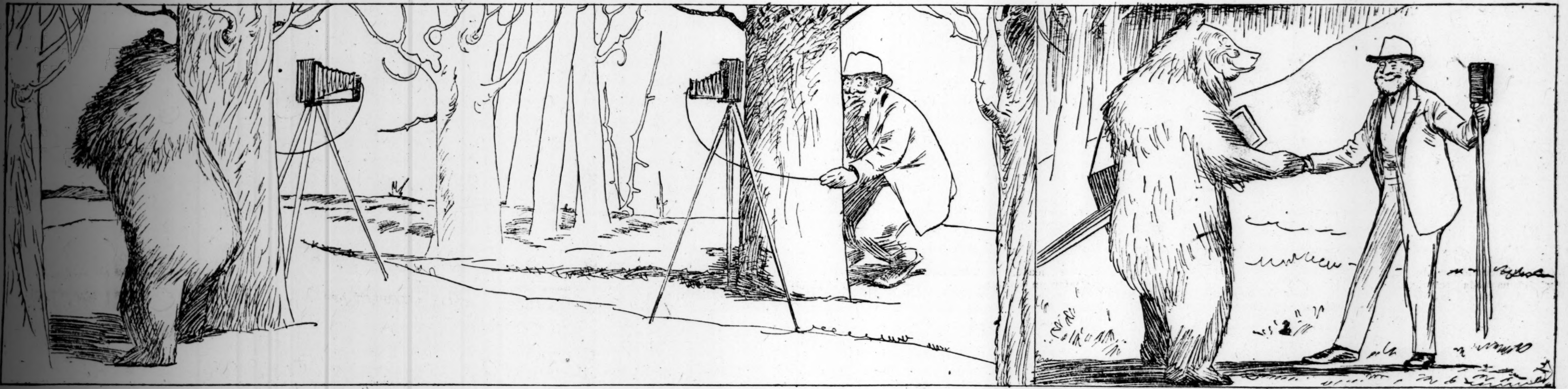
carry with them the most wonderful things to eat. But I had never yet seen a man, let alone coming close enough to photograph one.

"I will admit that, when I found the man's footprint and knew that he was even then in the mountains, I was excited. I dashed up after my camera, jammed in a roll of film, and was scrambling down again, when I saw the man himself. He, too, was going down the mountain and I knew about where the trail would lead him. Taking a short cut, I reached a group of trees through which he must presently pass, and there I set up my camera

and got behind a tree. I did not dare to look out from behind my tree, for fear he would see me. But he made a great deal of noise, as he approached the place where I was hidden, and when I smelled that he was near enough and in just about the spot where he would make the best picture, I pulled the string and could hear the click of the shutter on the camera, as the exposure was made. Now the funny part is that the man was also hunting with a camera and was just as anxious to get a picture of me as I was of him. In fact, it seems that he had come to my mountain just for the

purpose of getting a picture of me and had been stalking me in his clumsy fashion for days. He had first seen me about the same time that I saw him. In creeping up to take my picture, as I stood behind the tree, he had not seen my camera. Nor did I see his camera until we both stepped out from behind our trees. I wish I could have had a picture of him as he looked then, for he was so surprised. But, after a while, he laughed and I laughed and we both shook hands. Then I posed in quite a few different attitudes before his camera, and he posed in a number of different po-

sitions for me. Each one agreed to send the other a set of the pictures and we shook hands again; he went down the mountain and I went up." "N. B. From what I had heard of other animals say, I had always thought that men were large and powerful animals. I was, therefore, surprised at the small size of the man I photographed. I estimated his weight at not over 250 pounds, and I am sure he did not stand more than six feet high. I myself weigh 900 pounds and stand seven or eight feet high, plantigrade. Standing tiptoe, of course, I reach several inches higher."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Adventures of Speck-o'-White

Once upon a time, there was a little cloud by the name of Speck-o'-White. She was one of Mother Blue Sky's many, many children, and led a merry life. Just imagine what you could do yourself, if you could roam all over the sky! Speck-o'-White made the most of her opportunities. Being a very mischievous little cloud, she liked to tease, and sometimes she would dance right across the sun's face and cut off his light for a moment. Usually she just skipped by in front of him, but one day she thought she would stay there awhile, to see how long he would stand her teasing. She soon found out. The sun said nothing to her, but just beamed at her in the most smug sort of a way. She found herself getting most uncomfortably warm, just as we do when we find we have been teasing the wrong person. The sun kept right on beaming. Speck-o'-White kept getting hotter and hotter. Finally, feeling just as if she were going to melt, she was forced to flee to a cooler spot, vowing never again to tease the sun.

Now, I have said that the little cloud's name was Speck-o'-White, but there were times when that name would not have seemed fitting at all. At sunset, especially, this wisp of a cloud changed her white robe, for dresses which were of all the colors of the rainbow. Some evenings she wore a pale yellow, sometimes deep purple, sometimes green, then lavender, then red, and so on in endless variety. I've been told she did the same thing in the morning at sunrise, but, as I am seldom about at that time, I cannot say for sure.

At night, Speck-o'-White thought it great fun to dodge in and out around the stars and play hide-and-seek with the moon. As for sailing, there were not the winds, big and little, to float her along on their wings? If she wished to go slowly, she found a nice, quiet little breeze to carry her. If she felt like taking a swift dash across the sky, she asked a big, blowy wind to pick her up. When he dropped her, she would land, all ruffled and breathless, just as we do after a long toboggan slide.

Once Speck-o'-White had a startling adventure, while out playing with a mischievous wind. He dropped her quite suddenly, and she found herself resting on something which felt much more solid than the sky. It proved to be the top of a mountain but, as clouds are not given to staying on land, Speck-o'-White took one swift

glance at the great world below her, and then flew back into Mother Blue Sky's broad lap.

Of course, she knew all the birds, for they used to stop and chat with her. Naturally, there were many who never reached her, but the larks and the eagles and many others often dropped down upon her. Once the sky was filled with a whirling noise, unlike anything she had ever heard before, and the strangest bird flew by her. He had two flat white wings, one fastened above the other, and under the wings was a curious platform on which there sat a man. Speck-o'-White wondered what the name of this new bird could be. You see, there was no one to tell her that it was only a biplane.

Now the cloud was an inquiring little person, and she wanted to follow this strange bird and have a talk with him. Unfortunately, just at that moment, not a breeze could be found to carry her after him. She called and called. No one answered. Then Speck-o'-White became impatient. She asked Mother Blue Sky to help her, but Mother Blue Sky told her she would have to stay where she was, if there were no breezes about. At that Speck-o'-White scowled so that her smooth white face became quite an ugly black, if she could only have seen it. The more she thought of it, the bigger her disappointment became, until it overshadowed everything else in sight. She began to grumble and scold. Poor Speck-o'-White! She had worked herself into such a rage, over such a little thing, and she was beginning to feel very unhappy. It was no wonder, with such black thoughts. Suddenly, she looked about for Mother Blue Sky, but no trace of her could be seen. Then, indeed, did the little cloud feel miserable and very sorry. Nothing but the blackness she had piled up all around her was in sight. How she longed for her Mother and the sun and all the other happy things! Suddenly she began to cry, great big tear drops (though you might have called them rain drops). Some of the blackness disappeared at once and, after a bit, through her tears, she thought she caught the faintest glimpse of Mother Blue Sky. The tears continued to fall and the blackness to disappear and, before long, Speck-o'-White could see Mother Blue Sky's cheery face plainly. Then came the sunshine and, with that, Speck-o'-White felt just like her happy self. The disappointment had vanished and then off she skipped, on the wings of a little breeze, to dance a jolly dance with him, just for sheer joy.

A Sit-By-the-Fire Character Game

"While the chestnuts are roasting, let's play a sit-by-the-fire game," proposed Anne. "Norma, you be the guesser and go out of the room, while we each select the name of a famous person. We will each take a letter of the name, and, when you return, describe to you a well-known character whose name begins with that letter. Then you must guess who we are."

Soon they were ready and Norma was called in. First, she stood before Malcolm, who began impressively: "I am the first man to refuse to take off my hat to the king. However, this displeased my father more than it did the king, who afterwards granted me a large tract of land in the New World, where it was my purpose to establish a colony whose people should be self-governed and enjoy religious freedom. I believed so firmly in equal rights and justice for all men that I paid the Indians for the land that I took. This surface land proved very fertile, but underneath were undreamed of sources of wealth which have been enjoyed to this day. The Indians became my good friends and I often ate with them their roasted acorns and hominy, while they in turn visited my beautiful country home on the Delaware. I founded a fine city, at the junction of two rivers, naming the streets after the trees that I found growing near, Chestnut, Walnut, Mulberry, Cedar, and Pine. Although a good and religious man, I was more than once arrested and, while in prison, I wrote many books. I was born in England, in 1644, and lived during the reign of seven English sovereigns, several of whom were my personal friends. These rulers were: Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, Charles II., William and Mary, Anne, and George I. Other contemporaries were: Louis XIV of France, Peter the Great of Russia, John Milton, Sir Isaac Newton and Samuel Pepys."

"Enough! I've guessed thee, my quaint Quaker friend" and they name is mightier than the sword," cried Norma gaily, coming now to Philip, who declared: "I, too, was identified with early history of the United States and literally 'talked' my way to fame, my great achievement being a speech on Colonial liberty which continued for five hours and so impressed my hearers that John Adams said: 'America's independence was then and there born.' I was the first to proclaim that 'taxation without representation is tyranny.' I was a profound student, a lawyer and a statesman. My name re-

calls waving fields of grain, and there is a town in Massachusetts called after me. My contemporaries were General George Washington and all Revolutionary heroes, also George I of England, Frederick the Great of Prussia, Louis XV of France, John Wesley, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Robert Burns."

"Well, Sally, what kind of a footprint in the sands of time did you leave?" asked Norma. Sally answered laughingly, "Oh, I think it will be a light one. Yet, while I am neither soldier nor statesman, no man has done more for his country. My wonderful inventions have added greatly to the comfort and entertainment of the whole world. I began my career as a train-boy, selling papers and later publishing one, but it is as an inventor that I am best known to you. I proudly claim you all as my contemporaries."

"Tell me what you invented," said Norma, puzzled.

"Oh, the incandescent light, the phonograph, and—"

"I know you now," cried Norma. "You are Mr. Edison."

"Of course," replied Sally. "Haven't I done a lot to entertain as well as enlighten the world?" "Indeed you have," replied Norma, delighted that she had guessed so well. "This is a lovely game!" "But it isn't finished yet," said Anne. "You must spell out the name we took the letters from."

"Do they really spell anything?" Let's see. Malcolm was William Penn, so the first letter must be P. Monroe was James Otis, so O is next. Then E for Edison. Why, the name you took was Poe.—Edgar Allan Poe, the American poet. Splendid! It was really all American, too, wasn't it? Next time we'll go to some other land for our characters, for, of course, there will be lots of next times for such a good game."

The Talking Bird

There was a man who had a pet bird, very like a starling, which he taught to talk; and the bird was in the habit of traveling with him all over the country as his companion. This went on for some years, until once he found himself far away from home, with all his money spent and without means of getting home. He was in a great state of perplexity; when suddenly the bird said to him, "Why not sell me? Try to get me in to the prince's palace; I ought to fetch a good sum, and then you will have enough to get home with."

To this the man said, "My dear bird, I couldn't do it; I couldn't bear to part with you."

"Never mind that," said the bird; "wait for me under the big tree, a little way out of the city."

So he took the bird along, chattering together as they went, until he was seen by a eunuch of the palace, who promptly reported to the prince. The prince at once sent for the man and offered to buy the bird; but the man said that he and the bird were leading their lives together and could not possibly be parted. Then the prince turned to the bird and said, "Would you like to live here?"

"Very much indeed," replied the bird; "give my master ten ounces of silver for me, not more."

The prince was delighted with the bird, and immediately gave orders for the ten ounces to be weighed out and given to the man, who went away

grumbling at his bad luck. The prince had a long conversation with the bird, and by and by sent for some meat for it to eat. After this, the bird said, "Please, Your Highness, may I have a bath?"

At this the prince told the servants to bring water in a golden bowl, and he opened the cage door for the bird to come out. The bird splashed about in the bath; and, when it had finished, flew up and perched on the eaves of the palace, where it shook itself and smoothed its feathers, talking all the time to the prince. When it was quite dry, it suddenly said "Good-by, Your Highness; I'm off." And in half a moment the bird was out of sight. The prince was very angry, and immediately sent out to call the man back; but he had disappeared. Later on some people saw the man and the bird back again in their own old home. (From "Chinese Fairy Tales," told in English by H. A. Giles.)

An Indian's Fire

If it is not unduly cold, an Indian will light a large fire and warm the earth, then rake away the coals and lie down and pull his blanket over him, says Boys' Life. In cold weather, he heats a large stone or boulder, covers it lightly with earth and curls himself around it. He never wraps himself in the blanket, but uses it exclusively for covering to keep the heat in.

The Toad Family

Father and Mother Toad, and their family of four little toads, lived under the porch of a beautiful house, in a big city. The lawn about the house was as green and soft as velvet; a fountain spouted forth its waters at one side, and all around were trees and shrubs. Mother Toad noticed all these things, when she chose this place to live. Just like all mothers; wasn't she?

One day Mother Toad had an errand to do, away down on another street, and, as Father Toad was away, she called the four little toads about her and said to them: "Now Greylock, Brownear, Blacknose and Greenleg, I am going out for an hour or so, and I want you all to be good and do just as I say. You must not make any noise, for something might hear you. You may look out through the lattice work, but do not go out, for something might step on you. Now be obedient and remember all that I have told you. Good-by." And all the little toads said: "Good-by, mother."

After Mother Toad had been gone a little while, Greylock said, "Oh, come on, let's play leap-frog," and Brownear, Blacknose, and Greenleg all said, "Oh, yes, let's play leap-frog."

So they played and played and played, and then, what do you think happened? It is said to relate; it will make you feel badly, but listen and I will tell you. They quarreled. Think of it! Quarreling, when they had such a beautiful lawn to play on; quarreling, when the loveliest fountain in the whole city played its waters over them, every morning when their mother took them out walking. And all about such a little thing, too!

Greenleg was the smallest of all the little toads and, when he jumped over the others, he nearly always bumped them on their heads; but he couldn't help it, no, really he couldn't. But Blacknose got cross after he had been bumped two or three times, and he kicked poor little Greenleg hard. Greenleg did not like to be kicked and, before he had thought what his mother had said about being quiet, he squeaked loudly. Then, because he had made such a noise, Brownear cuffed him and this made poor little Greenleg squeak again.

Greylock was the biggest of all the little toads and he thought something ought to be done; so he shouted, in a very important way, "Little Greenleg, you go to bed. Blacknose, you go over there in that dark corner. Brownear, you sit here by the hole, under the lattice, and watch for Mother. I'm going out." And all the little toads said, "Oh,

oh, oh!" But Greylock felt big, so he went out for a walk all by himself.

At first he liked it very much and thought it great fun, and then he began to wish that his mother were with him. He was getting thirsty, and where was the fountain he liked so well? He could not find it and, when he decided to go back home, he did not know which way to turn. So he hopped first in one direction and then in another until at last he heard a noise. It seemed louder and nearer than any noise he had ever heard before, and it kept getting louder and nearer. Poor little Greylock did not feel very big now. Oh, no; he felt very, very small and, when he kept hearing this awful noise coming nearer and nearer all the time, he just closed his little bright eyes and wished his mother was there or, better still, that he was at home with father and mother and all the little toads. Just as he did not know what would happen the next moment, he heard the sweetest little voice say, "Oh, papa, here's the dearest little hopper-toad! Please don't run over him with the lawn mower!" And Greylock felt himself lifted ever so tenderly, while the little voice kept on saying, "I'll put him over here by the fountain and perhaps his mamma will find him. Dear little toadie!"

But Greylock did not wait for his mamma to find him. He hopped off toward home, to find mother, and he met her right by the porch. He told her all about the quarrel at home, and how he ran away, and of the dreadful thing that had frightened him; and he told her, too, how very, very sorry he was that he had disobeyed her. What do you think she did? She gave him an especially nice bit of supper and then she said, "Dear little Greylock, please mind mother the next time and do not frighten her so again." And, of course, Greylock never did.

A Big Darning Bill

In 1901, when the French Government set out to have its state tapestries mended, it was estimated that the cost would be the equivalent of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The tapestries in question numbered ninety.

The Age of the Fountain Pen

The fountain pen is not a recent invention, as might be imagined; for it is referred to in Samuel Taylor's "Universal System of Shorthand Writing," published in 1786.

MEXICO LACKS
CARS AND TOOLS

Sugar Awaits Shipment—Work of Mines Limited by Shortage of Machinery—Much Being Done for Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That Mexico is slowly recovering from the effects of the recent revolution and that rehabilitation in that country will continue to be slow until the embargo placed by the United States upon machinery and other articles needed by Mexican industrial and commercial firms, as well as by the Government, is lifted, is the belief of Dr. Alfredo Catargil, financial agent of the Mexican Government in New York City. Dr. Catargil states that not conditions in Mexico, but world conditions, are making the work of placing Mexico on a normal footing a work of limitation and time.

"Certain parts of Mexico," Dr. Catargil states, "are enjoying great prosperity, while other parts are striving to exist under conditions never before encountered. In the plateau sections of the country, where crops were expected to set record marks, unfavorable conditions have caused great damage. In the State of Sinaloa 40,000,000 pounds of refined sugar are awaiting shipment to other parts of Mexico and to the United States. This sugar has been held in Sinaloa and will continue to be held until some form of transportation is furnished. This State has had wonderful success with its sugar plantations throughout the year.

"Crops as a whole have been only fair in Mexico on account of bandit activity, which has kept the farmer in the outlying districts from the field. In many cases when he has been allowed to work his crops they have been confiscated by the bandits when ready to harvest.

"Mines throughout Mexico are all in good condition and working in a small way. The work of the mines is limited, as are all other activities in Mexico, from lack of machinery, tools and chemicals.

"Mexican railroads are suffering from lack of rolling stock. It is impossible to buy cars in the United States and the only way in which Mexican railroads are able to increase their rolling stock is by repairing cars damaged in the revolution.

"The present Government has done more in educational lines than has ever been done by any former administration. The number of schools has been increased almost threefold, while everything possible is being done to educate the adult population.

"In regard to German spy activities in Mexico, let me say that we have not encountered any more German propaganda than the United States did before entering the war. The reports in American papers that German wireless and submarine stations are hidden in Mexico are all false.

"Mexico does not favor Germany in preference to the Allies. If she joined Germany she would have nothing to gain and everything to lose. Therefore we are in sympathy with the allied cause. It is for our best interests to remain neutral, and unless something unexpected occurs, I can assure you Mexico will remain a neutral nation."

TWO PROMINENT
GERMANS COMPARED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—A leading article in the Vorwärts, published when the air was full of rumors of the possibility of Prince von Bülow's return to the Imperial Chancellery, contained an interesting estimate of the former Minister and his immediate successor.

The main purpose of the Vorwärts was to proclaim the irreconcilable objection of the Socialist Majority to the return to power of a man whom it described as the representative of "an agreeable decadence"; a type of the diplomatist par excellence, devoid of strong personal conviction of any kind, and ready to acclaim anything—even a Russian Revolution—if it suited his purpose. We have no desire, wrote the Vorwärts, to overlook this man's endowments. He was undoubtedly by far the most adroit of the representatives of that old régime, that bygone period of government that has been erroneously christened "the new course." Talented, not without world-culture acquired without effort, pos-

sessing a good memory, a representative figure, with the gestures of an orator and power as a speaker, a favorite of fortune, to whom nothing was denied—neither natural gifts, dignity, title, nor worldly possessions—except the disposition that makes a real man.

It was the merit of Bethmann-Hollweg, the Vorwärts continued, that, after somewhat ponderously feeling his way, he recognized the faults of Bülow's policy, and sought to correct them. Bülow had chased away Jaures, the peace messenger, from the German threshold; Bethmann saw with satisfaction the growth of the work of Berne. Bülow was the man of bragging phrases; with Bethmann originated the saying that the strong man does not carry his sword in his mouth. Bethmann recognized what the Tirpitz-Bülow policy had spoiled; he grasped the fact that the German-English understanding was the keystone of world-peace, and acted accordingly. His mistake was only that he approached with slow comprehension and hesitation a task for the accomplishment of which a man three times as bold would have been needed. Hence it was possible for others, within and without, to spoil his work. Bülow had played lightly with conflicts; Bethmann sought conscientiously to avoid them, but when he was confronted with one of them the waves closed over the head of a weak swimmer. And then in the world war Bethmann, the Conservative, experienced his Damascus. He experienced it, and just as formerly his obstinate opposition to Liberal reform sprang from real conviction, so now he became, from inner conviction, hardly attained, the harbinger of a new era. For Prince Bülow he was then, as now, a rather comic figure; for that gay superficialist knows nothing of mental wrestling. Bülow can do much that Bethmann cannot do, but Bethmann comprehends much of which Bülow has no inkling. And it is a curious contradiction that our true Germans and Pan-Germans adore Bülow as much as they detest Bethmann. Whoever compares the two men cannot doubt for a moment which of the two is the genuine German.

TELEGRAMS SENT TO
GENERAL CADORNA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ROME, Italy.—One of the first actions of Signor Orlando on assuming the premiership was to telegraph to General Cadorna. In this telegram Signor Orlando states that he is conscious, in assuming the leadership of the Italian Government, of the responsibility of the hour and his first thought is to assure General Cadorna that the Italian nation is confronting the terrible trial without fear and that their confidence in the army, and in the chief who leads it, has never wavered for a single moment. The Italian people acclaimed them in the hour of victory and they feel themselves even more closely united to them in the hour of adversity. The tremendous efforts of the enemy who is flinging against them the full force of his hate and of his utmost strength has succeeded in breaking through into a dearly loved corner of their country, but he has not by this means weakened their spirit nor scattered the internal forces of the country. The world and the enemy may know that the Italians, from the very fact of their unutterable sorrow at seeing their country invaded, are deriving the strength and the courage to compose all their internal dissensions and to consolidate their will, their energy and their work in order that the soil of the country may be reconsecrated by certain victory.

General Cadorna has replied, expressing his gratitude to the Prime Minister for the fact that his first thought on assuming the leadership of the Government of Italy was to assure the army that, in the gravity of that hour, the whole country, rendered greater by adversity, was united in the will to resist and to conquer. The country might rest assured that the army would prove worthy by maintaining the honor of their flag and by avenging the cry of grief which arose at the fact that the sacred soil of their country was being trampled upon.

General Alfieri, the Minister for War, has sent a telegram to General Cadorna assuring him of the country's complete and unshaken faith in the army and of its certainty that with the help of Italy's brave and faithful allies she will attain the place she deserves among the nations.

FORD SUPPLYING FUEL
DETROIT, Mich.—Fuel for 120 families is being provided each day by the Ford Motor Company to Highland Park, according to Royal M. Ford, former village clerk, in charge of distributions, says The Detroit Free Press.

NEW PARTY CHIEFS
TO SEE PRESIDENT

National Party Aims to Be Summarized at Time of Visit—John Spargo Outlines Campaign and Discusses Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A group of leaders of the new National Party will be received by President Wilson on Dec. 10, and will summarize before him the general position assumed by the party and the policies for which it stands.

In giving this information to a representative of this bureau, John Spargo, in charge of the publicity for the National Party, discussed the organization of the party, its attitude toward woman suffrage and labor, and the question of war finance.

The National Party, while seeking the votes of all women wishing to subscribe to its tenets, will not form any affiliation with either branch of the suffragists, but will remain neutral in regard to all factional disputes between what is known as the militant section of the suffragist ranks and their opponents. Mr. Spargo said that the report that the party was negotiating with the so-called militants, and intended to send official delegates to the coming meeting of the National Woman's Party, was untrue.

"We are not turning down the militants or anybody," said Mr. Spargo. "The National Party unequivocally and unconditionally stands pledged to equal suffrage, and urges the adoption of the federal amendment. But we are not going to participate in any factional strife among the women, as represented by the different methods followed by the National Woman's Party and the National Woman Suffrage Association.

"We are carrying on organization work among the women voters of New York State. We have a woman state organizer, Mrs. E. D. Schoonmaker, going into the field now. In all the districts we have organized so far, women and men have joined together as equals. We are not attempting to organize the women merely as auxiliaries to the men.

"Because of delay in perfecting our state organizations, our national convention will have to be postponed for a time. After Dec. 19 we will have a state headquarters here. We are organizing now by districts, taking similar action in Massachusetts and in Connecticut. In New Jersey we have a thoroughly organized committee in every large center. We get a great deal of our initial strength from former Socialists and members of organized labor. In many cities of the Middle West, leaders of organized labor are lining up with us.

"In connection with the increasing number of members of organized labor who are joining with us, I wish to make it understood clearly that I do not think any political party is going to get the labor vote in bulk. Organized labor will not vote as a unit for any party. At the same time, we are gaining many men of outstanding importance in the labor movement."

The conversation drifting to the

subject of war finance, Mr. Spargo said:

"The whole question of democratic financing of the war has been pretty much neglected. As I view the situation now, and I don't claim there is any finality about my opinion, for in these times one must be ready and free to change his opinion, but as I view conditions now, I don't think the war can be paid for by a succession of bond issues. If we proceed along the present lines we are doomed to raise prices to such an extent that conditions will be intolerable.

"To me the taxation of all excess war profits is clearly indicated as one of the needs of the times; and I think without having gone into it in detail, that we are going to be forced to face the fact that we should tax the enormous sources of revenue which lie in unearned increment, such as land values in our cities. Some arrangement for taxing such values should be made. We need to work out some plan by which we can obtain the largest available revenue with the least inconvenience to the largest number of people."

PATRIOTIC MANIFESTO
BY TOWN COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROME, Italy.—Milan, spoken of sometimes as the industrial capital of Italy, has contributed some especially fine patriotic manifestos and appeals, notably that of the railway workers, to the number of those pronouncements with which public bodies in different parts of Italy have responded to the situation arising from the enemy's successful advance and invasion of Italy. Especial satisfaction has been expressed at the firm line taken by the Socialist Municipal Council of Milan, which has issued an appeal to the citizens containing the following passage: "If it is true that the invader counts upon the discouragement of our people, it is for you, citizens of the generous city, in which very different ideals struggle for the mastery, to show him that he has made a miscalculation and to set an example of calmness and confidence to your brothers in other parts of Italy, so that the enemy may be the more easily driven back and that peace may come to the world and justice reign among the peoples.

"Let us all generously accept our share in the sacrifices so that they may not fall upon the poorest and less fortunate, and your calmness, citizens of Milan, will help us—the Socialist Council—firmly and quietly to fulfill the duties with which you have entrusted us and which we have assumed, realizing our serious responsibility."

The appeals for unity and patriotic manifestations issued by some of the great Milanese firms such as those of Eduardo Bianchi, Pirelli & Co., and the Milan Iron & Steel Works, have been enthusiastically received by the workmen.

An article in the Corriere della Sera declares that Milan, the representative on a small scale of all that Italy stands for, has shown herself equal to the needs of the moment. Among all the declarations of a resolution which nothing can shake, that of the Socialist municipality has the true ring which has sounded throughout her long history, the ancient, enduring, and proud civic ring. The Socialists of today have declared the will of the citizens, as did the Liberals of the Risorgimento.

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MINNESOTA PUTS
ENGLISH FIRST

Resolution Passed by the State Public Safety Commission Recommends It as Official Language for School Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The fact that foreign languages are used exclusively in about 200 schools, most of them parochial, and housing some 10,000 children in Minnesota, has resulted in the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety adopting a recommendation that English be the official language in all schools hereafter. The first complaint on this score came from Dodge Center, where German was used exclusively in a parochial school. Investigation following this complaint by Superintendent C. G. Schultz disclosed the fact that thousands of other children were not taught English in the schools of their adopted country. The majority of the 200 schools complained of are German.

The resolution of the commission follows:

"Whereas, English is the official lan-

guage as well as the language of business and literature of the United States, and a thorough familiarity with the English language is essential to American citizenship, and

"Whereas, complaints have been made to the commission of a number of private schools, chiefly parochial, where German or some other foreign language is used as the principal vehicle of instruction, and

"Whereas, from a partial survey made by the State Department of Education, it appears that there are in Minnesota some 200 such schools using a foreign language as a medium of instruction, where some 10,000 children are being brought up as aliens and foreigners, and are not being prepared properly for American citizenship, be it hereby

"Resolved: That school boards, principals and teachers be recommended and urged, as a patriotic duty, to require the use of English as the exclusive medium of instruction in all schools in Minnesota, and to discontinue and prohibit the use of all foreign languages in such schools, except as a medium for the study of those languages themselves or as a medium for religious instruction."

The commission already had investigated German textbooks in use in Minnesota and recommended to local boards the discarding of 47 out of 60 of them.

CALIFORNIA WANTS
CHINESE LABORERS

Fruit Growers Ask Permission to Import Coolies, to Remain Only Until End of the War

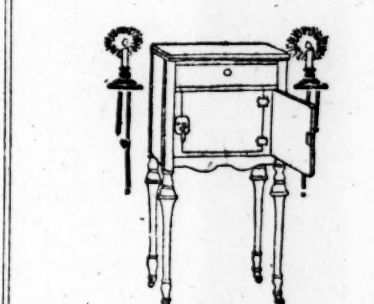
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A demand made by the fruit growers of California that steps be taken to import Chinese coolie labor to supply the deficiency in labor ranks caused by the selective draft, is considered seriously in some quarters here. The Middle West and Far West are embarrassed by the lack of farm laborers, it is reported here, and so far as has been learned the coolie labor is about all that is available. The experience of France is pointed to as showing what might be accomplished in the United States. Vast numbers of Chinese coolies have been taken to France, and it has been said that but for the work of these men last year, many districts of France would have no food this winter.

The proposal of the California fruit men, it is understood, is that the coolies shall be brought over for the period of the war, and shall be returned when peace comes. It is thought labor organizations would make no objection to this plan.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET

MARKING TIME

Prices Are a Little Firmer, With Trading Desultory and Narrow Again—Developments in Railroad Situation Awaited

With further developments in the railroad situation pending today's early aspect of the New York stock market was one of waiting, with trading desultory and narrow.

Today is expected to produce some definite indication whether the railroads are to be operated by the government or remain under the present system. The Railroad War Board will have a conference today with Senator Newlands, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and then the Senator will have a conference with President Wilson. Many of the railroad executives will present their financial scheme to Senator Newlands, so that he may be able to present their full side to the President.

Price changes in the New York list this morning were irregular, with a fairly liberal scattering of fractional gains. Southern Pacific and Reading were up a half point each, and Burns Bros., Bethlehem Steel "B" Marine preferred, Crucible Steel, Republic Iron & Steel and United States Steel were higher, although some of them eased off from even the comparatively small advances made at the opening.

In connection with the plan to pool important railroads east of the Mississippi River to the seaboard and north of the Ohio River it is interesting to note that what is known as the eastern group of railroads is made up of 28 lines operating 122,050 miles of track, and owning 27,000 locomotives; 1,250,000 freight cars and 25,000 passenger cars. The magnitude of the business done by these roads for the 12 months ended June, 1917, was equivalent to hauling one ton of revenue freight 67,000,000 miles, plus other freight necessary for the maintenance and upkeep of the roads, 4,000,000 miles, a total of 71,000,000 miles.

An idea of the extent of the railroad mileage thus brought under one control can be gained when it is realized that it is greater than the combined railroad mileage in the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Belgium was before the beginning of the war.

Stock prices in New York were decidedly stronger late in the first half hour.

There was no appreciable improvement in the market during the remainder of the forenoon. There was some backing and filling, but business was extremely quiet. By midday gains of a point or more were established by Gulf, Anaconda, Corn Products, General Electric, Marine preferred, Union Pacific, Utah Copper and U. S. Steel. Losses were shown by Texas Company and Sinclair Oil.

Stocks became moderately strong in the early afternoon on light trading. The Bethlehem Steel issue was prominent. Pacific Mail, Republic Steel and Texas Company were in better demand. The tone was quiet and steady at the beginning of the last hour.

TONNAGE OF SHIPS COMPLETED

Since the United States entered the war ships for the Government have been completed as follows:

Ships	Tonnage
American Bridge Co.	12
American Shipbuilding Co.	27
Williamette Works	21
New York Shipbuilding Co.	18
Harlan & Hollingsworth	11
Wm. Cramp & Sons	10

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston clearing house exchanges and balances for today compare:

1917	1916
Exchanges	\$30,083,091
Balance	\$5,696,739
Total	\$35,779,830

The local United States treasury's credit balance today is \$87,349.

MEAT SHIPMENTS GAIN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Shipments of fresh and cured meats from Chicago during the week ended Dec. 8 were 44,502,000 pounds compared with 31,800,000 pounds the previous week, and 53,170,000 pounds the similar week last year.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau:

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cold; west to northwest winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight and continued cold Tuesday.
For Northern New England: Snow showers and colder tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 15.10 a. m. 17
12 noon 18

IN OTHER CITIES
8 a. m.
Albany 10 New Orleans 36
Buffalo 10 New York 36
Chicago 10 Philadelphia 14
Denver 10 Pittsburgh 14
Detroit 10 Portland, Me. 14
Des Moines 10 Portland, Ore. 14
Jacksonville 32 San Francisco 48
Kansas City 28 St. Louis 32
Sanctuary 20 Washington 10

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 7:02 High water, 8:23 p. m.
Length of day, 9:10 Moon rises 3:13 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:32 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions of the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Allis-Chalmers	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Am Ag Chem	8	8	8	8
Am B Sugar	73	73	73	73
Am Can	34 1/4	34 1/4	34	34 1/4
Am Can pf	97	97	97	97
Am Car Fy	65	65 1/4	64 3/4	64 3/4
A Car Fy pt	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4
Am Cot Oil	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4
Am Linseed	25	25 1/4	24 3/4	25
Am Lins'd pt	70	71 1/4	70	71 1/4
Am Loco	51	51	51	51
Am Smelt'g	73 3/4	73 3/4	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am Steel Fy	54	54	54	54
Am Sugar	95 1/2	96	95 1/2	96
Am Tel & Tel	103 1/4	104 1/4	103 3/4	103 3/4
Am Woolen	43	43	43	43
Am Zinc	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Anaconda	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56
Atchafalaya	83 1/4	83 1/4	83	83
Atchafalaya pf	80	80	80	80
At Coast Lf	92	92	89	89
At Gulf	95	95	95	95
At Gulf pf	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 3/4
Bald Loco	53 1/4	54 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Bald & Ohio	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48
Beth Steel	73 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4
Beth Steel pf B	74 1/4	75 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4
Beth Steel pf ret	98	98 1/2	98	98 1/2
Beth Steel pf	90	90	90	90
BF Goodrich	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
Brook R T	40	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Burns Term	6	6	6	6
Burns Bros	114	114 1/4	104 1/4	105
Butte & Sup	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Cal Petrol	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Cal & Ariz	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Cal Pacific	132 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Cl Leather	62 1/2	63	62 1/2	63
Ches & Ohio	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
CM & ST Paul	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
CM & ST Paul pf	67	68	67	68
Chi Rf & Pac	187 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2
Chi Rf & Pac pf	39 1/4	40	39 1/4	40
C & G West pf	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Chile Cop	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Chino Cop	42	42 1/4	42	42 1/4
Col Gas & EL	29 1/4	29 1/4	29	29
Com Tab & R	24	24	24	24
Corn Can	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Corn Prod	29	29 1/4	28 1/2	29
Cruc Steel	52 1/2	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
Cuban CSug	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
Cuban CS pf	78	78 1/4	77 1/2	78
Dal & Huds	95	96	95	96
Domes Min	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4
Elkhorn	13	13	13	13
Elkhorn pf	15 1/4	15 1/4	15	15
Erie 2d pf	23	23	22	22 1/2
Erie 2d pf	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Gas W & W	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	32
Gen Electric	123 1/2	124 1/4	123 1/2	123 1/2
Gen Motors	86 1/2	87	85 1/2	86 1/2
Gen Motors pf	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Gen Motors pf	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Harv of NJ	110	110	110	110
Hartman Co	40	41 1/4	40	41 1/4
Harv Corp pf	93	93	92	93
Inspiration	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Int Con Corp	63 1/4	64	63 1/4	64
Int Con Corp pf	42	42	42	42
Int Ag Corp	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Int Mer Mar	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
Int Mer Mar pf	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
In Nickel Ct	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
In Paper	24	24 1/4	24	24 1/4
Kan C So pf	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Kelley Tires	39	39	39	39
Kenne Cop	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Lack Steel	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 1/2	79 1/2
Loose Wiles	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Max Motor	25	25	25	25
Maxwell 1st pf	56 1/4	56 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Maxwell 2d pf	20 1/4	20 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Mex Petrol	75 1/2	75 1/2	75	75
Miami	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Midvale St	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
M & S L New	9	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Mo & K T pf	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Mo Pac pf	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mo Pac pf pf	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
Nat C & M	24	24 1/4	24	24 1/4
Nat Enamel	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Nevada Con	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
NY Brake	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
NY Central	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/4
NY N H & H	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
N & W	102	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
North Pac	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
O Cities Gas	34	34 1/4	34	34 1/4
O & W	20	20	20	20
Owens Bot M	53	54	53	54
Pacific Mail	24 1/2	25 1/4	24 1/2	25 1/4
Penna	45	45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4
Pettibone pf	99	99	99	99
Pere Marq	15	15	15	15
P & W Va	21	21	21	21
P & W Va pf	58	58 1/2	58	58 1/2
Pullman	115 1/2	116	115 1/2	115 1/2
Ray Con	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Reading	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Repub I & S	74 1/2	75 1/4	74 1/2	74 1/2
S-Roebeck	134	134	130	130
Sinclair Oil	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Sloane Shef	37 1/4	38	37 1/4	38
So Pacific	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
So Ry	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
St L S W pf	34	34	34	34
Studebaker	42 1/2	43	42 1/2	43
St Steel	34 1/4	36	34 1/4	34 1/4
Tenn Cop	124 1/2	126	123 1/2	123 1/2
Texas Cop	135	136	133	133
Texas Pac	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Union Pac	110 1/2	111 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/2
US Express	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
US Rubber	50	50 1/4	50	50 1/4
US Steel	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
US Steel pf	107	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Utah Copper	77	78 1/2	77	77 1/2
V-C Chem	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
V-C A	50	50	50	50

TINPLATE DEMAND CONTINUES KEEN

United States Government Is Heavy Buyer Not Only for Itself, but for France and Italy—Prices Ruling High

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A keen demand for tinplate continues for domestic and foreign shipment. The United States Government is still a heavy buyer of plate, not only for its own requirements, but for France and Italy. Tinplate manufacturers have already sold their probable output for the first half of 1918, estimated at 600,000 tons, equivalent to about 13,800,000 base boxes. Much heavier sales could have been made, but it has been considered unwise to sell at this time for delivery after June. There are heavy export inquiries from other countries than the Allies, but scant attention is paid such inquiries, as there is small probability that the United States Government would issue licenses.

Tinplate manufacturers have the capacity to turn out 35,000,000 base boxes of plate a year, but it will be surprising if the 1917 production proves as much as 32,000,000 boxes. Consumers are well aware that this year's output will fall far short of the requirements because of a falling off in the supply of sheet bars from which tinplate is rolled. Not a few sheet bar mills are rolling shell bars, and manufacturers of tinplate have been forced into the open market to open sheet bars, but are meeting small success. The Bethlehem Steel Company for 10 days has been trying to purchase 5000 tons of sheet bars.

The serious shortage of pig tin, evident for more than a month, also threatens to cut down the production of tinplate. This shortage has already been responsible for an advance in the spot price of pig tin from 80 to 81 cents per pound, which increases the cost of making tinplate. The highest price ever before paid was 65 cents per pound in 1914. Smaller manufacturers who cannot afford to purchase pig tin in lots of 25 tons have been much affected.

Consumers difficulties have been aggravated by the holding up of supplies of Banca and Billiton tin at Batavia by the Dutch Government, pending a settlement of the controversy between the United States and the Dutch governments over exports of foodstuffs from the United States to the Netherlands. This controversy resulted in tying up 500,000 tons of Dutch shipping at New York. These boats, however, by agreement reached, will soon be released for service of the United States and Allies except in the submarine zone. It is hoped some of this shipping will be utilized to bring Banca tin to Pacific ports.

This country, however, is dependent more on Straits tin which is controlled by Great Britain through the English tin committee, which has been holding up shipments of tin bought and paid for by American interests in Singapore and London markets, by withholding permits. When the navy department a few days ago found it necessary to requisition tin to outfit 25 tons of tin for its own needs, the stringency of the tin market was made evident. The United States Government has at last taken steps to safeguard American interests by regulating tin imports through the Iron & Steel Institute. The Subcommittee on tin of the Institute was again in consultation with Washington authorities Monday, and action to release the American industry from further domination of the English tin committee is expected.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Bingham	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Black Hawk	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Boston Ry	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Black Montana	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2
Calumet Jerome	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Carson Gold	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Champion	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Con Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cortez Associated Mines	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Crystal Copper	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Denbigh	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
First Natl Cop	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Fortuna	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Gila	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Gold Cop	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Homa Oil	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Iron Cap	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Iron Ore	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Mojave Tungsten	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Nevada Douglas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
New Cornelia	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
New Era	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Palisade	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Porcupine Premier	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Ranier	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Rilla Mng	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Truro	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Victoria	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Zinc	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2

NEW YORK METAL PRICES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Tin, spot, 86 bid. Lead, spot 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; Dec-Jan, 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; Spelter, East St. Louis, Dec. 7.60 @ 7.75; first quarter, 7.58 @ 7.58 1/2.

KRESS SALES INCREASE
S. H. Kress & Co. reports for November sales of \$1,651,444, an increase of 24 per cent over the corresponding month last year.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON.—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:45 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Ahmeek	80	80	80	80
Alaska	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Allouez	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Tel	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104
Am Woolen pf	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Arcadian	2	2	2	2
At Gif & W 1 95	95	95	95	95
Best Elevated	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Best & Maine	21	21	21	21
Calumet	425	425	425	425
Copper Range	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Cuban Pt Cem	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Davis Daly	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Dust Butte	9	9	9	9
Edison	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Emerson Elec.	124	124	124	124
Esau Lake	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Esau Sallee	2	2	2	2
Esau Sallee pf d	9	9	9	9
Esau Sallee Gas.	77 1/2	78	77 1/2	78
Esau Sallee E. Tel.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Esau Sallee River pf	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Esau Sallee W. H. & H 29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Esau Sallee Dom	37	37	37	37
Esau Sallee Ceola	58	58	58	58
Esau Sallee Hillman	115	115	115	115
Esau Sallee Kinney	66	66	66	66
Esau Sallee & Co. 120	120	120	120	120
Esau Sallee S R S M pf 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Esau Sallee Shoe.	41	41	41	41
Esau Sallee United Fruit.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

MARKET TENDENCY
IS REACTIONARY

Net Results of Last Week's Trading on Stock Exchanges Show Some Sharp Declines—International Events a Factor

Varying news from Washington and the depressing announcements from across the Atlantic were reflected in price irregularity on the stock exchanges last week. Practically all of the improvement was made on Wednesday, following the Interstate Commerce Commission's proposals for handling the railroad situation, the railroad stocks advancing sharply from depressed levels. Then came new news, attributable to the unfavorable developments on all battle fronts in Europe, the industrial issues leading in the decline.

The tables below give the price range of the active securities of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended Dec. 8:

NEW YORK STOCKS				
	High	Low	Last	Adv.
Am. Can.	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/4	+1/8
Am. Car & Fdry.	67 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	+1/8
Am. Lined.	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/8
Am. Int. Corp.	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/4	+1/8
Am. Loco.	53 1/2	53 1/4	53 1/4	+1/8
Am. Smelt.	75 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/4	+1/8
Am. Tel. & Tel.	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/8
Anaconda	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/4	+1/8
A. & W. L.	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	+1/8
Atchafalaya	85 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/4	+1/8
Bald. Loco.	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/4	+1/8
Balt. & Ohio	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/4	+1/8
Beck's Steel	79 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/4	+1/8
Can. Pac.	133 1/2	133 1/4	133 1/4	+1/8
Cent. Leather	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/4	+1/8
C. M. & St. P.	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/4	+1/8
Chino	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/4	+1/8
Corn Products	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	+1/8
Cruicible	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/4	+1/8
Cuba Cane	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	+1/8
Del. & Hudson	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/4	+1/8
Erie	130 1/2	130 1/4	130 1/4	+1/8
Gen. Elec.	130 1/2	130 1/4	130 1/4	+1/8
Gen. Motors	89 1/2	89 1/4	89 1/4	+1/8
Goodrich	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/4	+1/8
Gr. Nor. pfd.	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	+1/8
Int. Nor. Ore.	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	+1/8
Inspiration	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/4	+1/8
Int. Nickel	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	+1/8
Int. Paper	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	+1/8
Kennecott	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/4	+1/8
Lack Steel	81 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/4	+1/8
Mar. Marine	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	+1/8
Mar. Mar. pfd.	97 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/4	+1/8
Max Motor	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/8
Max Mot. 2d pfd.	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/8
Max Pet.	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/4	+1/8
Midvale Steel	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/4	+1/8
Mo. Pacific	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/8
N. Y. Central	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/4	+1/8
N. Y. N. H. & H.	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4	+1/8
Nor. Pacific	85 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/4	+1/8
Nor. Clin. Gas.	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/4	+1/8
Pennsylvania	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/4	+1/8
Pitts. Coal	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/4	+1/8
Pitts. & W. Va.	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	+1/8
Pullman	119 1/2	119 1/4	119 1/4	+1/8
Railroad	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	+1/8
Republ.	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/4	+1/8
Royal Dutch	72 1/2	72 1/4	72 1/4	+1/8
Southern	83 1/2	83 1/4	83 1/4	+1/8
Southern Ry.	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/8
Studebaker	46 1/2	46 1/4	46 1/4	+1/8
Superior Steel	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/4	+1/8
Texas Co.	123 1/2	123 1/4	123 1/4	+1/8
Union Pacific	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/4	+1/8
U. S. Rubber	53 1/2	53 1/4	53 1/4	+1/8
U. S. Steel	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/4	+1/8
Utah Copper	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/4	+1/8
Westinghouse	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/4	+1/8
Wills-Over	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/4	+1/8

*Decrease. *Ex-dividend.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 10.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago—S. H. Axman of Selz Schwab & Co.; Essex.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—L. Vasquez de Rullova & Co.; Hotel Harvard.
Havana—Manuel Mallo de Fernandez Valdez & Co.; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—M. Iglesias and E. Menendez de B. Menendez & Co.; Essex.
Havana—R. Abad of Abad & Co.; U. S.
Lynchburg—Dexter Oley of Geo. D. Witt Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. and W. C. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co., Inc.; Tour.
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Lenox.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Tour.
Philadelphia—J. I. Mooney of J. I. Mooney & Co.; Copley Plaza.
San Francisco—H. Cullinan of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of Marvin Shoe Co.; Essex.
St. John, Newfoundland—D. U. Sumners; Essex.
St. Louis—William Levy; U. S.
St. Louis—J. A. P. and U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd.; Room 55, 60 South St.
London, England—W. C. Everitt of John Morton & Sons; Tour.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

GAS BONDS CALLED

The East Ohio Gas Company has called for redemption at 105 and interest on Jan. 1, 1918, the \$15,000,000 6 per cent bonds due July 1, 1939. The total issue had been \$18,000,000, but \$3,000,000 had been retired by the sinking fund. The bonds were offered in 1910 at 98 and interest.

BOSTON & MAINE
SHOWING BETTER

Road's Report for October One of Best of Year—Decrease in Surplus for Stock Small

The Boston & Maine road's statement of earnings for October was in great contrast to that of the New Haven. In the latter case the October report was one of the most unfavorable for the year, whereas the Boston & Maine in its last exhibit made the best showing for the year. It was the best from more angles than one because the gross increase of \$662,209 was by far the largest monthly increase this year and the decrease of \$166,243 in surplus for the stock was the smallest.

This better showing for October was due largely to the higher rates for the expenses showed an expansion of about \$860,000 bringing the operating ratio to 75.4 per cent compared with 73.18 per cent in September and 68 per cent in October a year ago. Higher cost of operation, therefore, is an ever increasing factor, for if wages held at their present level materials will continue to show increases. The record of gross earnings for the year and the net decrease shows much improvement in the last two months, as is here shown:

	Gross	Surplus
Month—	Decrease	Decrease
October	\$662,209	\$166,243
September	\$18,906	\$175,894
August	\$23,546	\$202,725
July	\$47,884	\$313,926
June	\$20,462	\$62,334
May	\$21,710	\$82,549
April	\$27,307	\$46,162
March	\$47,205	\$45,721
February	\$21,336	\$70,535
January	\$12,131	\$27,563
Ten months	\$3,515,133	\$3,777,591

*Decrease.

The November and December statements will be governed by the prevailing conditions of the last few months and if the company can do as well in the matter of surplus as in October the year's results will be much better than the indications were a few months ago. For the 10 months the gross was increased \$3,515,133, whereas net decreased \$3,777,591, which reflects adverse operating conditions. From now on the New England Railroad Committee, just appointed, will govern matters and the results will be watched with considerable interest. Primarily the efforts of the committee will be to move traffic to the best advantage for the conduct of the war, and as the traffic will be moved with all expedition, better statements may result for the New England roads.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Bank note issues in Sweden, between July, 1914, and the end of last September, increased 108 per cent; in Denmark, 78 per cent. But the gold reserve also had very nearly doubled in both countries.

The pooling agreement reached by big steel interests will result in the transfer in a few weeks of some 500 engines from the lake mines to the mill district around Pittsburgh where they can be used all winter.

Secretary McAdoe since the first Liberty Loan has extended credits aggregating \$325,000,000 to Russia's accredited representatives in the United States, of which \$160,000,000 has actually been loaned to date. All of this money has been expended for Russian Government purchases in the United States.

In the year ended July 1 last, 406,000,000 coins of all denominations, valued at \$25,445,000, were minted in the United States, more than three times figures for 1916. Of the total, 213,000,000 were pennies, 87,500,000 were dimes and 76,000,000 nickels. Profit on coinage amounted to \$10,000,000. Silver bought totaled 6,161,000 ounces.

The proposal that the Government lend money to the railways and the estimate of \$1,000,000,000 required has caused inquiry as to what new securities have been issued by English railways during the war. In 1915, \$16,407,000 were put out; in 1916, \$8,395,000; in 1917 to date, none. But even in 1913, only \$5,094,000 were floated, and in 1912 only \$8,651,000.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago are:

	Decline from Mo.	Yr.
Highest grade rails	77.52	*0.1 1.82 13.55
Public utility bds.	83.77	*1.8 2.32 12.06
Industrial bonds	91.12	*0.3 6.7 7.81
Combined average	83.88	*0.6 1.46 11.27

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75-16, cables 4.75-16, 60-day bills nominally 4.71 1/4 @ 1/4, and 90 days 4.69 1/4 @ 1/4. Franc cables 5.71, checks 5.73. Lire 8.26 and 8.28 Swiss 433 and 435. Gulder 44 1/2 and 44. Ruble 13 1/2 and 13 1/4.

BRITISH BILLS OFFERED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. P. Morgan & Company are offering \$15,000,000 British Treasury 90-day bills on a 6 per cent discount basis. This is the same interest rate carried by the three previous weekly offerings.

BIG WAR ORDER
CLOTH FEATURE

Government Seeks 50,000,000 Yards With New England Mills, Which Will Keep Many Busy for Three Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The feature of the past week in the cotton goods business in this part of New England was the placing of a large order for cloth with Fall River print cloth mills by the Government. This war order totaled nearly 50,000,000 yards, and it will keep a considerable portion of the looms in 28 mills busy for fully three months. This government order comes in addition to large purchases of goods of print cloth yarn construction by civilians, and the result was that goods took another jump in price of 1/4 to 1/2 cent a yard.

Print cloth yarn goods are now selling in Fall River close to 70 cents a pound, and the manufacturing margin between the cotton and the goods is more than half of that amount. These striking prices are the result of the extreme scarcity of goods and the well-sold position of the mills. It has been shown during the last few months that the output of the print cloth mills is not equal to the demands of both the Government and the civilian trade combined. Fall River mills have a large volume of business on their books running four to five months ahead.

Meanwhile fine yarn cotton goods are in only moderate demand and thousands of looms are standing idle in this city. The manufacturers here have turned their looms to as coarse goods as they can handle profitably, but they cannot run on the cheap print cloth constructions which are in such great demand in Fall River. Fine yarn goods are very strong in price, but they have not jumped up in the past week by anything like the same margin as print cloth yarn constructions have.

Cotton yarns are meanwhile in fairly active demand. Buyers are not contracting for large volumes of yarn nor for deliveries running as far ahead as in other years, but they continue to place enough small orders to keep the mills well engaged. Yarn prices are still rising, spinners having no difficulty in maintaining their present ample margins. The possibility of government price-fixing has been one of the uncertainties on the horizon, but it has not interfered much with business to date.

Two subjects in connection with the handling of cotton are giving the manufacturers serious consideration these days. One is the proposed change in buying terms whereby the mills will pay for their cotton after its arrival instead of on the receipt of the draft with the bill of lading showing that the cotton has been shipped from the South. The other is the long-postponed reform in the baling of cotton, the immediate interest in this question being that it is very closely related to efforts to secure a speedier movement of cotton by rail and boat from the South.

In regard to cotton buying terms, committees of the Arkwright Club and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers met last week and went over the question thoroughly. A majority of those present were in favor of the payment-on-arrival terms and it was decided to circulate the members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers to get their individual views. This movement began in this city in consequence of the fact that in the past season much cotton was delayed on the road several months and when it arrived mill men found that it was not up to the requirements of the sale note. As to reforms in baling there will be three conferences in Washington next Friday, which will be participated in by the transportation committee of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, committees representing cotton interests of the South and traffic executives of cotton-carrying railroads, the Railroad War Board and the Shipping Board. The mill men are very anxious to see the general institution of high density cotton baling, which will permit the loading of 100 bales of cotton to each railroad car, but the difficulty is that there are not enough high density compresses in the South to make this reform possible at once. However, all interests are working for other seasons yet to come, and not limiting their vision to present pressing needs.

OIL EXPORTATIONS
SHOW INCREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mineral oil exports in October were 220,975,683 gallons, valued at \$22,131,313, compared with 200,687,435, valued at \$16,977,054 in September and 224,207,595 valued at \$16,415,489 in October, 1916. The total for 10 months was 2,115,137,761 gallons, valued at \$194,019,020, compared with 2,184,849,459, valued at \$171,630,537 in 10 months ended October, 1916.

Exports of crude oil during October were 21,170,595 gallons, valued at \$903,182, compared with 10,859,854, valued at \$469,897 in September, 1917. Gasoline and naphtha exports in October were 31,240,762 gallons, valued at \$7,121,444, compared with 20,079,759 gallons, valued at \$4,645,955 in September and 29,464,647, valued at \$5,417,694 exported in October, 1916. Gasoline exports for 10 months were 323,921,870 gallons, valued at \$70,491,441.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 85 1/2 @ 1/4 c.
LONDON, England—Bar silver 42 1/2 @ 1/4 d.

HIGHER PRICES
FOR QUICKSILVER

With an advance in the past fortnight of \$15 a flask, from \$100 to \$115, the quicksilver market is showing more activity than for some weeks. It has already recovered almost 50 per cent from the low level of the spring.

New Idria, as the only important quicksilver producer in North America, is feeling the benefit of the price advance and largely because of this recent strength, will end the year with an average price for its products of several dollars better than last year's \$89.57.

Its production bids fair slightly to exceed the 1917 output of 18,800 flasks. For two years now New Idria has been able to maintain shipments at around 900 flasks a month, compared with 520 a month back in 1915.

Barring year-end adjustments New Idria should earn about \$450,000 for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, or nearly 10 per cent more than the net profits of \$419,000 in 1916. This is before excess profits taxes upon which lawyers and auditors have not yet reported.

Directors meet for dividend action the latter part of this month, and it is expected that the current quarterly distribution of 50 cents a share will be at least maintained, if not bettered.

REAL ESTATE

A property sold today consists of the five-story brick building at 53 Spring Street, on 1320 square feet of land, belonging to the Louis Labovitz estate.

It is assessed for \$12,000, including \$4000 carried on the land. Jacob Cohen is the new owner.

Henry Higgins has sold to Ellen J. Fitzpatrick a vacant lot of land on the corner of Malcolm Street and Colberg Avenue, West Roxbury. There is 5500 square feet, valued at \$800.

The property situated at 23-25 Wingham Street, Dorchester, belonging to Hyman Goldberg, has been purchased by Sophie Lauter. The total assessment is \$4900, and the 5000 square feet of land carries \$1100 of the amount.

Hyman Goldberg has bought from Philip Markovsky and wife, a lot of land on the corner of Brookview and Harvard streets, containing 7202 square feet valued at \$700.

SALE AT NEWTON CENTER

George E. Morrison has sold to Helen L. Sorenson, an estate situated 20 Monadnock Road, Newton Center, through the office of Alvord Bros. There is a large single frame dwelling, and 19,082 square feet of land carrying a total assessment of \$12,500.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Dec. 8, 1917:

	Transactions	Mtgs of Mts	Amount
Dec 3	86	40	\$1,373
Dec 4	52	23	\$62,636
Dec 5	42	17	\$8,136
Dec 6	73	32	\$2,788
Dec 7	19	19	\$5,825
Dec 8	32	12	\$1,975
Totals	323	143	\$562,289

Same week in 1916: 536 290 \$2,397,776
Same week in 1915: 411 238 \$1,451,900
Wk end Dec 1, '17: 396 145 \$776,978

ANNUAL REPORT OF
BROWN SHOE CO.

The Brown Shoe Company reports for the year ended Oct. 31:

	1917	1916
Net earnings	\$2,078,560	\$1,467,757
War taxes	410,000	91,379
Balance	1,668,560	1,467,757
Preferred dividend	248,955	264,250
Balance	1,419,605	1,203,507
Common dividend	300,000	300,000
Balance	1,119,605	903,507
Pref stock retired	97,600	179,278
Balance	962,005	1,024,229
Reserve	300,000	100,000
Balance	662,005	924,229
Res for pfd stock red	400,000	300,000
Special reserve	400,000	100,000
Final surplus	2,728,735	1,668,730

The balance sheet as of Oct. 31 showed total assets and liabilities of \$17,909,849. Of this amount \$380,815 was represented by cash. Customers accounts receivable, after providing for doubtful accounts, etc., amounted to \$4,198,940.

REDUCTIONS IN
RAILWAY EARNINGS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reduction in railroad earnings is shown in reports submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission by various railroads of the country. One hundred and twenty railroads reported for the month of October estimated operating revenue of \$265,380,164 compared with \$236,258,915 for October, 1916; expenses during October last amounted to \$181,799,812 compared with \$146,887,116 for October last year, leaving net revenues of \$83,580,352 compared with earnings of \$89,371,799 for October, 1916.

CUDAHY PACKING
COMPANY AFFAIRS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Various details of the packing-house industry are discussed in the annual report of E. A. Cudahy, president of the Cudahy Packing Company, placing the earnings of the company for the year ended Oct. 31, 1917, in round numbers at \$4,430,000 after deducting interest payments and reserve for war taxes.

SHIPPING NEWS

Prices of fish were high at the South Beach Fish Pier today. Receipts were light, arrivals being: Schooners Rose Standish 7900 pounds, Josie & Phoebe 50,000, Mary T. Fallon 3600, Natalie Hammond 32,500 and Avalon 12,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$9.50 @ 11, steak cod \$12.75 @ 14.75, market cod \$7 @ 11, pollock \$7.50, large hake \$11, small hake \$8.25 and cusk \$7.50.

Gill netters landed 150,000 pounds of fresh groundfish at Gloucester today, the only arrivals reported there.

LONDON WOOL
TRADE AFFAIRS

General Question of Available Tonnage Discussed by the Production Control Board Members and Shipping Controller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, En. land

NEW YORK GIANTS
LEAD IN FIELDING

	Games	outs	Assists	Errors	total	Passed
New York	158	4,274	2,085	208	6,567	963
Philadelphia	154	4,161	2,106	212	6,479	967
St. Louis	154	4,166	2,293	221	6,680	967
Boston	157	4,250	2,070	224	6,544	968
Brooklyn	156	4,250	2,015	245	6,510	962
Cincinnati	157	4,186	2,051	247	6,484	969
Pittsburgh	157	4,244	1,965	251	6,460	961
Chicago						

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES						
FIRST BASEMEN						
	Games	Put outs	Assists	Errors	Total chances	PC
Miller, John St. Louis.	126	518	26	1	545	.998
Konechey, Edward, Boston.	129	518	29	8	549	.998
Monteith, Fred, Pittsburgh.	126	341	17	2	360	.998
Covington, James, Boston.	129	341	17	2	360	.998
Paulette, Eugene, St. Louis.	17	168	9	1	178	.994
Luderus, Fred, Philadelphia.	93	1,130	45	8	1,183	.993
Lubert, Jacob, Brooklyn.	125	1,188	82	16	1,274	.991
Wolf, Walter, New York.	154	1,297	91	12	1,382	.991
Brief, Anthony, Pittsburgh.	153	1,635	70	19	1,724	.989
Wagner, J. H., Pittsburgh.	34	309	22	4	335	.988
Chase, H. H., Cincinnati.	151	1,499	80	7	1,607	.985
Leff, Fred, Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 140.	142	1,438	67	26	1,531	.983
Gonzalez, M. St. Louis.	18	203	13	4	220	.982
Finchman, William, Pittsburgh.	20	176	13	5	194	.974
Lyers, Harry, Brooklyn.	22	188	13	6	207	.971
SECOND BASEMEN						
Kawlings, John, Boston.	96	177	290	11	478	.977
Edwards, Roland, Chicago.	24	51	76	3	130	.977
Wells, J. J., Boston, 21; Philadelphia, 49.	73	114	210	9	333	.973
Smith, James, New York.	29	38	52	1	105	.971
Leff, Jacob, Pittsburgh.	106	283	277	20	580	.966
Leff, Peter, New York, 21; Chicago, 5	26	43	66	4	115	.965
Putshaw, George, Brooklyn.	124	319	377	27	723	.963
Stetzel, Albert, St. Louis.	75	158	217	15	391	.962
Wynn, David, Cincinnati.	131	332	217	30	774	.961
Wright, Earl, St. Louis.	102	259	308	22	599	.960
Boyle, Lawrence, Chicago.	128	300	348	33	681	.952
Erzoff, C. L., New York.	113	251	327	32	610	.948
Leff, John, Philadelphia.	86	203	322	31	560	.945
Leff, John, Philadelphia.	26	49	51	6	106	.943
Leff, John, Philadelphia.	16	34	39	5	78	.936
Leff, John, Philadelphia.	19	33	46	6	85	.929
Leff, John, Philadelphia.	19	42	52	8	106	.925
Leff, John, Philadelphia.	25	40	68	12	120	.900
Leff, John, Philadelphia.	15	27	27	8	62	.871
THIRD BASEMEN						
Leff, John, Cincinnati.	154	178	331	18	527	.966
Carthy, Alexander, Pittsburgh.	130	42	39	3	84	.964
Carthy, Charles, Chicago.	150	151	259	3	423	.957
Leff, John, Brooklyn.	15	14	31	2	47	.957
Leff, John, Brooklyn.	58	72	134	10	216	.954
Leff, John, Brooklyn.	82	161	12	24	195	.950
Leff, John, Brooklyn.	51	62	119	9	148	.950
Leff, John, Brooklyn.	18	32	23	3	58	.942
Leff, John, Brooklyn.	149	148	349	28	525	.947
Leff, John, Brooklyn.	135	132	255	24	411	.942
Leff, John, Brooklyn.	144	144	255	24	411	.942

Ed. Norman, Pittsburgh.	62	71	116	13	530	940	Ch
Wm. H. Hamand, Chicago.	26	20	55	1	206	340	Ch
Thos. J. C. Boston.	26	20	55	6	81	926	to
Edw. John, New York.	147	141	264	33	438	925	G
Wm. Adam, Pittsburgh.	19	21	19	3	32	906	Ch
Patrick, Edward, Boston.	15	5	19	7	31	870	Ch
SHORTSTOPS							
Edw. J. John, Boston.	17	30	56	3	89	966	Ch
Arthur, Arthur, New York.	151	276	565	39	880	956	Ch
Wm. H. Walfer, Boston.	122	341	474	46	867	947	Ch
Wm. E. Van, New York.	133	283	431	45	759	929	to
Edw. Crosby, St. Louis.	144	268	527	52	847	939	to
Edw. Prof. David, Philadelphia.	19	44	60	9	762	936	G
Wm. K. Milton, Philadelphia.	19	44	60	9	713	920	to
Wm. C. Hoffman, M. Philadelphia.	17	32	49	7	113	920	to
Wm. C. Miller, Chicago.	65	85	162	22	269	918	Ch
Wm. Huff, Peter, New York.	145	276	536	21	852	917	Ch
Wm. L. Williams, Cincinnati.	112	206	312	68	814	916	W
Ed. Charles, Pittsburgh.	48	77	96	19	191	901	W
Wm. R. Bond, Chicago.	21	41	65	12	118	898	to
Wm. S. Adam, Pittsburgh.	21	41	65	12	118	898	to
Edw. Lavern, Brooklyn.	21	55	63	17	135	874	to
OUTFIELDERS							
Wm. Charles, Pittsburgh.	36	56	5	1	71	986	to
Edw. George, Philadelphia.	138	286	19	5	310	984	to
Wm. R. Robert, St. Louis.	32	61	0	1	62	984	to
Wm. Harry, Brooklyn.	66	162	6	3	171	982	to
Wm. Max, Pittsburgh.	153	440	28	10	478	979	Ch
Wm. C. C. Cincinnati.	19	216	13	5	233	979	Ch
Ed. Zack, Brooklyn.	98	216	12	5	233	979	Ch
Wm. Benjamin, New York.	153	357	12	14	378	976	Ch
Ed. Ray, Boston.	88	231	14	7	351	976	Ch
Wm. George, Philadelphia.	141	275	19	7	300	974	Ch
Wm. George, New York.	152	325	16	9	350	974	Ch
Wm. Thomas, Cincinnati.	100	265	3	5	189	971	Ch
Wm. Albert, St. Louis.	23	165	1	1	26	972	Ch
Wm. Charles, Brooklyn.	150	256	30	1	366	969	Ch
Wm. Lee, Pittsburgh.	102	198	16	7	221	968	Ch
Wm. Sherwood, Boston.	106	229	14	8	242	967	Ch
Wm. Walton, St. Louis.	152	285	15	11	311	965	Ch
Wm. Manuel, Cincinnati.	28	75	3	1	963	963	Ch
Wm. E. L. Cincinnati.	131	335	15	14	364	962	Ch
Wm. Frederick, Boston.	128	239	12	5	262	962	Ch
Wm. John, St. Louis.	137	346	5	2	53	962	Ch
Wm. Frederick, Chicago.	107	335	9	10	255	961	Ch
Wm. Wm. James, Brooklyn.	136	330	23	15	341	960	Ch
Wm. James, Cincinnati, 69 N. Y.	82	150	8	7	165	958	Ch
Wm. Walter, Boston.	86	174	7	8	189	958	Ch
Wm. L. H. Chicago.	116	203	20	11	337	956	Ch
Wm. Wm. C. Chicago.	117	199	14	12	274	954	Ch
Wm. Wm. C. Philadelphia.	117	199	14	12	255	947	Ch

Rich, Boston, 1	116	209	17	13	239	.946	leigh,
Edward, Boston, 1	19	234	16	2	17	.317	Bo,
Frank, Pittsburgh, 1	48	99	5	6	110	.327	Guild,
William, Pittsburgh, 2; Philly 42	70	96	4	6	106	.343	Carth,
George, Boston, 1	39	49	5	6	104	.343	quar
n, Davis, New York, 1	140	266	17	3	53	.943	
n, Davis, Brooklyn 1	101	222	23	15	295	.942	
Joseph, Bos, 5; Philly 1	97	131	14	9	154	.942	
Thomas, St. Louis, 2	137	178	9	6	101	.941	
James, Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 23	25	26	1	16	198	.919	
			1	4	31	.871	
CATCHERS							
John, Philadelphia	Put	Er-	Total	Passed			
Games out	Assists	thances	PC	balls			
Thomas, Cincinnati	29	83	40	1	111	.994	
George, New York	35	116	27	2	145	.991	
William, Cincinnati	37	146	49	3	196	.986	
William, Philadelphia	37	146	49	3	196	.984	
John, Brooklyn, 44; Boston, 24	68	269	74	6	379	.984	
E. New York, 5; Brooklyn, 23	28	121	25	11	158	.979	
Wto, Brooklyn	91	412	95	11	518	.979	
Lewis, New York							

W. P. St. Louis.	87	229	84	7	320	879	8
Frank, St. Louis.	68	241	97	8	246	977	8
William, New York.	100	341	103	12	486	975	6
W. Walter, Boston.	94	334	74	13	441	971	5
Edward, Philadelphia.	93	334	74	16	454	971	13
J. H. Boston.	15	47	20	2	69	971	1
Carl, Cincinnati.	73	307	93	13	413	969	10
Paul, Cincinnati.	49	204	15	2	244	969	1
Phil, Chicago.	15	47	75	9	288	969	2
Jack, Brooklyn.	75	361	92	15	468	969	2
Wan, Cincinnati.	18	68	22	3	93	968	0
William, Pittsburgh.	69	459	151	21	631	967	16
William, Pittsburgh.	69	472	77	14	563	961	4
PITCHERS	37	135	46	8	189	955	3

	Games				Total			
	Put	Outs	Assists	Errors	Runs	Hits	Errors	PC
W. P. Philadelphia.	29	15	4	88	0	108	1,000	
A. C. Chic. 24; N. Y. 15.	39	15	3	80	0	72	1,000	
Eugene, Chic. 25; St. L. 34.	36	5	43	0	0	1,000		
H. N. Y.	34	5	33	0	0	38	1,000	
Mess, Chic.	27	4	46	0	0	50	1,000	

Ob. St. Phil.	L	15	2	23	0	25	1,000	to beco
Grover, Phil.	L	45	24	10	1	17	1,000	football
Esse, Post.	L	50	18	6	1	13	992	to beco
hark, Pitts	L	38	4	6	1	115	991	Washing
hark, Pitts	L	38	9	6	1	74	986	and Dra
Clarence, Cinc.	L	34	6	53	1	60	986	Two of
C. P. Post.	L	32	10	45	1	56	982	the Satu
red, N. Y.	L	30	6	62	1	49	980	that ath
on, St. C.	L	28	0	46	1	49	979	the inter
orge, Pitts	L	42	4	83	2	89	978	ments of
on, Pitts	L	32	8	76	2	92	978	second
William, N. Y.	L	38	8	75	3	85	976	during t
William, N. Y.	L	44	10	103	3	116	974	ments of
C. Brook	L	35	11	62	2	76	974	not exce
Joseph, Phil.	L	31	8	56	1	75	971	now alle
Joseph, Phil.	L	42	5	57	1	76	971	

S. Brook	L	28	6	71	3	60	967	the comr
W. Pits.	L	46	1	81	3	90	967	the comr
P. Cinc.	P	40	11	71	1	85	967	ate comr
A. Phil.	L	46	14	67	3	84	968	
Thomas, Chic.	L	20	5	22	3	28	968	
ank, Bost.	L	16	2	23	1	28	964	
Albert, Pitts.	L	29	3	23	1	28	964	
ard, Y.	L	16	1	23	1	28	960	
Oscar, St. L.	L	35	3	60	3	69	957	
Cinc.	L	26	6	40	2	45	956	

37	16	62	4	82	5
37	5	69	4	78	5
43	2	68	4	74	5
30	5	5	3	55	5
31	7	75	5	87	5
51	9	102	7	118	5
28	5	42	3	51	5
30	2	44	3	49	5
35	4	56	4	64	5
41	14	89	7	110	5
35	6	52	4	62	5
32	3	23	2	30	5
35	6	60	5	75	5
43	13	76	7	96	92
37	9	62	6	77	92
37	2	21	1	30	91
28	3	32	2	26	89
39	5	50	7	64	89
37	1	13	3	17	82

LACROSSE TEAMS TO PLAY GAMES

United States Intercollegiate
League to Have Champion-
ship Season as Usual in 1918

NEW YORK, N. Y.—While the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League did not announce any schedule for the season of 1918 at its annual meeting in this city Saturday it was stated that the league plans to carry on its championship competition as usual and that a schedule will be drawn up later.

All of the leading colleges in the league have lost many of their best players through war service. Yale lacrosse has lost all but one of its all-around players, Cornell University has lost 37 and the number lost at the University of Pennsylvania totals 22.

The league officials decided to introduce the game in the various army and navy training camps throughout the country, and work toward a realization of this plan will be undertaken within a few days. Reports from players stationed at some of the training camps were read at the meeting and showed that the exponents of the croquet game make better than ordinary soldiers. They have acquired themselves well in bayonet practice. Even former players of Johns Hopkins University now.

High University received the 1917 championship pennant. C. E. Rosters of Boston, a former Harvard University player, was elected president of the league, and C. H. Goldsmith of Philadelphia, formerly of University of Pennsylvania, was

city, former Cornell University member, was elected secretary-treasurer, C. C. Miller and Milton Erlange were selected for the executive committee. Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania, Hobart, Syracuse, Swarthmore, Stevens Institute of Technology and Lehigh were the colleges which had representatives at the conference.

VIATORS TAKE FOOTBALL TITLE

States service, led his foot-
team from the aviation training
at Mineola, L. I., to victory over
St. Slocum eleven in the final
for the championship of the
York Athletic Club's Metropolitan
Army and Navy Posts Foot-
league Saturday.
game was played on the

St. Paul's School at Garden
and after going through four
rounds under poor conditions the
boys were on the winning end of
a 60 score, with the championship
in their hands.

BASKETBALL SEASON TO START SATURDAY

to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ANTA, Ga.—Atlanta's basketball begins next Saturday, when the Athletic Club opposes a team camp Gordon. The army camp composed of experienced basketball veterans, while the athletic is an entirely new line-up.

ancock, Asburn, Georgia. Birmingham's Nashville Ramblers and Rams will be scheduled by the club.

ATHLETIC NOTES

of the City of New York Princeton University in their match at Princeton Saturday.

York won its annual inter-city football game from Philadelphia at the field of the Staten Island and Tennis Club, New York, 2 to 0.

by defeating the Bridgeport
n, 4 to 3.

Henigan of the Dorchester
the 10-mile amateur cham-
run of New England at Bos-
ton, in 1h. 4 1-5s. Fred Fal-
s second about 17s. behind the

and Magin won the annual professional bicycle race at Square Garden, New York Friday night with 1103 points credited. Corry and Madden finished with 592 and Hill and Ward with 538.

League Magnates Meet in New York in First of Series of J

Important Baseball Conference This Week

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Owners of clubs in the International League are scheduled to meet in this city today in the first of a series of important professional baseball league meetings due for this week. This is expected to be one of the most important annual meetings the international league has ever held as one of the questions to be decided is as to whether the league will play its usual championship season in 1918.

There seems to be a difference of opinion upon this point among those financially interested. The more conservative among the owners and officers of the league advocate a waiting policy, in order that the league may take advantage of any favorable developments during the winter and early spring, rather than a definite decision at this time.

Plans probably will be made for a tentative schedule which may call for a shorter season than last year and other arrangements made for curtailing expenses, in case it is decided to replace the league affairs in conditions for play next summer.

Five of the cities on the circuit are anxious to continue. These are Newark, Baltimore, Toronto, Buffalo, and Providence. Richmond, Rochester, and Montreal are ready to quit unless they see assistance ahead from the major leagues. President E. C. Barrow had planned to form a new league made up of the four strongest cities of the International League and the American Association promptly suppressed the project, however, and will proceed as usual next season.

There is a possibility that the International may take over some of the territory of the New York State League if that circuit decides to quit. Syracuse is one of the cities being considered, and there is also some

WESTERN EVENTS

Indoor Track and Swimming Will Be Held Late in March

cial to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dates for the big nts of the Western Conference athle- world this winter and next spring et set at a meeting of the faculty representatives of the "Big Ten" in city Saturday.

The annual indoor conference track swimming meets will be held as al at Northwestern University, nston, the swimming taking place the night of March, 22 and the k events the following evening.

The big outdoor conference track t of the spring will be held again e University of Chicago, early in e, the specific date not yet being ed. The Western Conference e tennis tournament will also fol- the usual custom in taking place hicago, probably the last week in

iversity of Michigan was repre- ated at the conference by Prof. R. igger.

YVARD AFTER MORE TRACK CANDIDATES

second call was issued today for

A number of men annually re-
after the holidays for the first
and for this reason a larger
may be expected in January.
aches however went every day.

freshmen soccer players lost their third straight game on Soldiers Saturday afternoon when Moses School scored two goals in the half, making the final score 2-1. This was the first game of the season for the Moses Brown team, as its eleven was formed from the team at the close of the latter's

baseball club, is in this city for the purpose of attending the meeting of the National League. It is reported that he came in order to have a conference with Hendricks, manager of the

C. PLANS FOR SOLDIERS
YORK, N. Y.—Following the football season, the New Athletic Club has turned its attention to promoting soccer football and basketball among the soldiers and sailors. A meeting of the athletic directors of the different forts and training camps has been called for, at which time plans will be adopted and a league organized.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

ARCHITECTURE IN THE UNITED STATES

When they parted at the door of the club, after a long and interesting talk about the right way and the wrong way of buildings and decoration, the Architect said to the Stranger: "Will you lunch with me on Thanksgiving Day? My house may amuse you."

It did. The Architect's house also interested the Stranger extremely, but he said to himself: "I am glad it is his house, not mine. I need in a dwelling-place air, light and space. As a residence, this dim, medieval building would depress me exceedingly; but belonging to another fellow, I am grateful to him for the re-creation of a past day. It is a show place to which I shall resort as often as I am asked—perhaps oftener."

Imagine a typical New York brown stone house, recased in the Gothic manner. As for the inside, it has been torn out; two floors have been converted into one, producing a lofty, baronial hall with high, paneled walls, containing tapestry, Gothic furniture, primitive pictures chosen for their charm, sincerity and decorative frames, and a hearth, with andirons, that would have seemed quite homey to Richard Cœur de Lion. High up at one end of this hall is a gallery; at the rear is the dining room, screened from the street by fourteenth century stained glass, and above are the bedrooms, paneled like the rest of the house, dim, decorated with crests, and adorned with beautiful chairs that are quite uncomfortable when sat upon. The baby's cradle (with a very nice twentieth century baby) might have slipped out of Chirlandolo's fresco of the "Birth of John the Baptist," at Florence.

The table where they had luncheon had done service centuries ago in the refectory of a monastery; but the turkey was the best that Rhode Island could produce. Halfway through the dinner he laid down his knife and fork, and said, "I can think of nothing but this house. You Americans are a strange race! You raise public buildings that are the wonder of the modern world; you invent machines that are almost human; you scatter labor-saving devices throughout the continent; you are the apostles of efficiency and utility; your country is in its springtime; and yet, more than any other nation, you hanker for the ripe, the overripe fruits of a past age. You pretend to be twentieth century pioneers, but at heart you are wedded to conformity and compromise. Under your expedient garments of efficiency is the hair shirt of reactionism. Look at this house!"

"What nonsense," said the Architect. "Look at the Plafond Building."

"Ah, there you met to meet a new condition, and you met it with genius, as you have met the transit problem in New York. But unless you are forced into a new path, you glide back into the past. I quite admit that modern architecture in Riviera is the finest in the world. Wherever I go I am elated by your state houses and public buildings. Look at Providence, look at the Cleveland Museum! They are magnificent. New York is crowded with superb banks and trust company buildings, and in my journeyings I have again and again come across public edifices in remote towns so fine that I have stopped the motor for the mere pleasure of looking at them. They are a joy to the eye, but—"

"McKim, Mead & White," interposed the Architect.

"Yes. If ever any firm of architects deserve the appellation of genius, it is McKim, Mead & White. Their influence throughout America has been colossal, universal and always in the direction of fine work and purity of style, but—"

"There is always a but," said the Architect. "I suppose you accuse them of conformity and compromise."

"Undoubtedly, but it is conformity of the very finest kind. They are rooted and grounded in the architecture of the classic age of Greece; but, like Saint Gaudens in sculpture, they have given to classicism a raiment of morning freshness. The chief fault I have to find with almost all their buildings is that the light of day is allowed only to filter faintly into their interiors. The exteriors are always beautiful."

"So you divide up modern American architecture into the McKim variety, the Skyscraper variety, and the Eclectic variety, exemplified by—my house."

The Stranger assented half-heartedly. His attention had wandered for the moment to a large piece of mince pie that had been placed before him. He surveyed it anxiously.

To relieve his anxiety the Architect addressed a pointed question to the Stranger. "Which do you think are the finest modern buildings in America?"

This is the kind of question that the Stranger delights in answering. He strives to model himself on forthright Horatio, so he replied promptly. "The three finest buildings in Washington, in my opinion, are the new Lincoln Memorial, classical and exquisite; the Pan-American Building, noble and symmetrical; and the Masonic Temple, the completest expression of symbolism in architecture that I have ever seen."

"The three finest modern buildings in New York are the exterior of the Pierpont Morgan library, which is McKim, Mead & White at their best, the Greek ideal rejuvenated; the Racquet and Tennis Club in Park Avenue, requirements faced and constructed into beauty; and the new branch of the Guaranty Trust Company on Madison Avenue. This building is so charming that, when it is open to the public, I have serious thoughts of transferring my overdraft there."

His thoughts were elsewhere—soaring. "Of course," he continued, "there is one building in New York that transcends all these. It is entirely modern; it arose from the cause that all great buildings have arisen from; it arose from a definite demand; it met the case; it was built not to rival past beauty, but to meet a want of the present day, and, by a miracle, or by sheer knowledge and artistic 'flair,' it is entirely beautiful. I need hardly say that I refer to the Woolworth Building."

The Architect opened the stained glass window and inhaled a deep breath of fresh air.

"I am quite serious," said the Stranger. "The Woolworth Building is the finest product of America. It is more wonderful than the Pyramids and it is an absolute expression of the day. Moreover, it is a utility building which has been wrought into beauty. It has been called, I observe, the 'Cathedral of Commerce.' So it is. Pray why should not a commercial building evoke the ideas that a cathedral should evoke?"

"Now, turn your mind for a moment to the new cathedral that is rising, in pomp and splendor, on Morrisania Heights. What is it? Like your house, it is a mere conglomeration of glorious details of the past welded together at great cost, magnificence piled upon magnificence. No mind works through it, no simple intelligence directs it, and it does not represent in the slightest degree the effort and aspiration of New York in the first quarter of the Twentieth Century. The Woolworth Building does. Do you know what I should do if I were an autocrat?"

The Architect drummed on his monastery refectory table, and vaguely shook his head.

"I should scrap the new cathedral on Morrisania Heights as a mere echo of the past, and I should erect in its place a Woolworth Building, a real cathedral—a triumphant example of the skill and ideals of the present moment, which is what posterity will ask of us, which we should give posterity freely, gladly, if we were not hypnotized by the past. Why should a Cathedral of Commerce be absolutely characteristic of modern America, and a Cathedral of Worship entirely uncharacteristic?"

—Q. R.

PAINTINGS BY NEGRO CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The deluge of art shows and kindred manifestations in the early rush of the New York season is not altogether chaotic. It has its main currents, of general and consistent trend. One of the principal of these currents, absorbing many tributary streams in its irresistible onward flow, is that of primitive research, as fundamentally related to modern art.

Expression is the watchword of today. Expression—simple, poignant and unadorned—is what children and child-races of men have. It is reminiscent of the heaven that "lies about us in our infancy," as Wordsworth wrote. A rare and precious quality in pictures, it is grasped at in vain by mature, sophisticated artists, who sometimes go to absurd lengths in imitating the crudities of children's drawings. Nevertheless, this rich and spontaneous sort of direct utterance, so desperately needed in our pulseless, conventionalized art of today, may be found in abundance, if we will only condescend to go to the original sources for it.

The dream-inspired artist-children of our time are chalking the sidewalks, or musing up their school-books with water colors, or drawing barbaric fantasies with tinted crayons on scraps of brown wrapping paper. Occasionally Mr. Stieglitz or Mr. Coady will round up a few of the most promising of these youngsters and show a selection of their "works"—in reality pure products of playtime—as a novelty for the delectation of the sophisticated art world. Such is the superficial explanation of the exhibition of pictures by Negro children, put forth in all seriousness and under distinguished auspices (Governor Whitman, Dr. Robert Moton of Tuskegee, George Foster Peabody, and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant are among the directors and committee heads, representing the Circle for Negro War Relief) at the Coady Galleries, directly fronting the public library. The money proceeds from this exhibition are to be devoted to the needs of Negro families whose men are now serving in the United States Army and Navy.

But there is real import and significance, besides a vast deal of intrinsic charm, in the present assemblage, viewed solely as an aesthetic event. Only carefully chosen pictures are these, done by children between the ages of 7 and 13 years, possessed of undoubted talents, who have been under observation and general guidance, rather than formal instruction, during several seasons past. Negro or mulatto boys and girls only are represented on this occasion.

If there was any purpose of bringing out latent racial characteristics, it seems to have proved ineffectual. At least, a casual observer notes little or nothing, amongst the threescore efforts shown here, that might not be the improvisation of white children of corresponding ages and environment. There is, however, an exuberance of feeling, a fondness for good times and fancy things, expressed sometimes in rather lush and barbaric colors, such as we are accustomed to associate with the sunny African temperament. Some of the titles bear out this inference—"The Party," "Bacon and Eggs," "The New Dress," and "Dancers."

Of humor or frivolity, there is not a trace—life is real, life is earnest, as well as joyous, to these impression-

able youngsters. Unconscious humor there is, perhaps, as in the remarkable composition entitled "Busted Ford," which shows an automobile wreck so utterly disastrous and without hope that it is really tragic. Here, obviously, is an expression of something that the artist not only observed but actually felt. The Henderson boy, who thus epically depicted the débacle of the standardized motor car, is about the most gifted among a score of juvenile exhibitors. His is "The Party," already alluded to, a real oil painting on canvas, of which so eminent an exponent of modern art as Arthur B. Davies thought well enough to promptly purchase it at \$50. Another well-known connoisseur, John Quinn, bought the "Ship," a maritime abstraction in water color by young Andrew Chandler, who has nonchalantly brushed in a symbolistic bark, scudding under full sail, on a heaving sea, beneath a deep concave sky, very much in the manner that A. P. Ryder or one of the old Japanese color-print improvisatori might have done it. Quite a number of other bizarre things have been snapped up by appreciative and by no means indiscriminating buyers. But that is not what makes the exhibition notable. It is rather the demonstration that natural instinctive expression of eager curiosity and joy in life by an untutored child may produce pictorial results not always attainable by the worldly-wise academician who has made the technique of art his life-long goal.

Mr. Coady has set up a few Congo masks and native savage African carvings, beside certain bits of figure-drawing by these Afro-American children, to show that there may be some points of remote racial resemblance. Other passages in the work of the civilized juveniles seem to have no precedent, nor any model in reality, but rather to have come out of the underlying imagination of the child, perhaps harking back to ages past.

It is as a champion of Cézanne and a forceful propagandist of the modernistic cult, that Mr. Coady presents this Negro art. "There was a Negro element," he asserts, "in most art epochs up to that of Greece and Rome. It was as much the Negro influence as any other in Spain which El Greco found helpful in his development from a Venetian to the father of the Spanish school. The whole of modern art has been strongly influenced by the Negro. Cézanne himself was partly a Negro. Picasso and Gris, both from Afro-Celtiberian Spain, have based their work primarily on the Congo. And in our own young American culture the Negro has been a vital element. Already he has given us the minstrels, the cakewalk, the buck-and-wing, syncopation—in fact, all of our own musical developments."

EDGERLY IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Edgerly is in town. The announcement will grow in interest as long as the current exhibition remains in the delightful Renaissance salon gallery at Messrs. Gimpel & Wildenstein's, 647 Fifth Avenue. For "Edgerly," the artist with the unusual gift of character analysis and color expression, who has painted portraits of many persons of social prominence both here and in England, is Miss Mira Edgerly, from London and Paris; and she has some positively new aesthetic thrills to offer. Her portraits on ivory, now for the first time assembled in a public exhibition, are not "miniatures" in anything like the ordinary sense of the word. She would even prefer not to call them portraits, inasmuch as her work is based upon a theory of character interpretation through beautiful rhythm and color combinations, rather than upon conventional physical and sartorial likeness.

"Posing for a portrait is a wholly unnatural thing to do," observed Miss Edgerly to The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent, as she unerringly "spotted" her jewel-like little pictures in sympathetic frame-borders against the rich dark velvet wall hangings, preliminary to the press view, last Wednesday. "And painting a record of such a false and futile pose simply exaggerates and perpetuates the error. How could the result of such portraiture possibly be of any worth or beauty? Beauty is like a butterfly—you don't chase it with a lot of clumsy paraphernalia that would crush the thing if you caught it. But just throw yourself down among the daisies and idly watch the evanescent creature winging about in the sunshine, and perhaps it will suddenly flit over and alight on your hand—or on the tip of your pencil."

The two boys Byng—nephews of the hard-driving British general lately heard from in Flanders—are depicted as out with a donkey, all three having a glorious time; little Miss Hope Iselin is in four flowerlike panels, as "Wind, Rain, Sunshine and Shadow"; Sheila Burden as "The Four Seasons"; Miss Josephine Osborne as "Egyptian Night"; Maxine Elliott in "The Chase"; Diana, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Widener Jr., as "Huntress"; Miss "Somebody Else" in the Historic Costume of Her Great Grandmother; and a true-blue Lake Erie reminiscence; and so on throughout a series of over 80 brilliant pictures, all of people doing something or nothing and so broadly painted that the word "miniature" could in no wise be applied to them. Yet they are all painted on ivory, and have all the decorative elegance and fineness of that medium—True, it is impossible to get a sheet of ivory much more than 5 inches wide; but Miss Edgerly has a way of putting on extensions, like the wings of a triptych or borders of a stained glass window, and of carrying the main color-design throughout, thus sometimes covering a total pictorial ground of nearly a foot square.



Sketch by MacMonnies for "The Soul of France"

MAC MONNIES AND HIS MONUMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In an almost impenetrable studio-atelier on an up-town side street somewhere in New York, Frederick MacMonnies is struggling in the coils of three gigantic ideas, like Laocöon with the serpents. Only in this instance the man is gradually but surely winning out, subduing the big thoughts and putting them into clay and plaster, eventually to be fixed in everlasting bronze. They are his all-encompassing projects for three commissioned works of heroic proportions—namely, in their progressive order: the "Civic Virtue" fountain figure for City Hall Park, New York City; the Princeton (N. J.) Revolutionary battle monument; and the commemorative Marne "Victory" monument, to be presented by America to France after the war.

The "Civic Virtue" is practically completed, and the Marne "Victory" is not yet begun—except in so far as a tentative sketch embodying an embryonic conception of France rising triumphant from the storm of onrushing hordes may be called a beginning. For the present the sculptor is working with feverish energy on the Princeton battle piece—a complicated design in high relief, with heroic figures dominated by a martial Washington on horseback, and a winged "Liberty" snatching victory from the desperation of defeat on a field where the battered and half-clothed Continental soldiers of freedom's darkest hour still rally to the standard.

"Here is my first completed design," said MacMonnies, planting The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in a chair commanding a good view of the colossal plaster casting which wallied in one side of the atelier, and was reflected at a different angle of vision in a large mirror opposite. "It presents a picture that satisfies me, others that don't. As a whole, I have passed on and discarded it for another version, at which I am still working in the wet clay. Younder you see a reduced model of the ensemble, also in clay; and an enlarged photograph for studying the pattern and chiaroscuro of the thing, as you would a picture. But it is vastly different from a picture proposition, as you can well understand. Instead of a flat plane, the sculptor has three dimensions to deal with—actual masses and shadows, lights and surfaces, yet calling for a harmonious balance of the whole, and an architectural structure which will hold together symmetrically when the monument finally stands in place at the end of its broad avenue on the Princeton battleground.

"But these are not the things that keep me busy all day, and planning at night. It's the desperate struggle for concrete artistic expression of the main idea, the grand inspiration, if you like to call it so. This idea is embodied literally in the overshadowing figure of Washington, which you see stands completely out in the round; and symbolically in the winged 'Victory' figure which is also Liberty, occupying the center and forefront of the design. No rest for me, no other commission, obligation or thought, until I get these figures right, and rightly placed. I tell you, the battle of Princeton has been fought over and over again right here, these last two years—and sometimes I feel as though it were my Waterloo. Then I must 'back up' again and do what Liberty is doing—snatch victory from defeat. I hope to get the monument finished this year, the sculptor's little, boyish figure springs into action at the word. He opens the panels of a tall door-like

wooden screen, removes an enveloping veil of moist drapery—and the towering clay model that represents the farthest stage toward perfection that the materialization of a great thought has attained, stands out from the cavernous black shadows of the now lamp-lighted workshop.

To the visitor's amazed perception, the monument looks already an accomplished achievement and all on account of the Washington. A Washington such as art has never figured before—the warrior chief in action, breasting the storm as he sweeps on at the head of his starved and barefoot army, his falcon eye fixed far ahead on the perilous goal that must and shall be won.

"What are you changing in this model?" was asked.

"The figure of 'Victorious Liberty,' principally. She must be more tragic, more eloquent."

One could not help observing that the said figure, particularly in the first model, was almost identical with that of the symbolized "Soul of France" in a tentative sketch which MacMonnies had made for the much-dreamed-of Marne monument.

"It surely is," he assented, "and inevitably so. Just think a moment, and you will see the striking parallel of the two great historic crises represented in these two figures. The fate of the world's liberty hung on the dark and hazardous cast of the die at Princeton. Washington won, our Revolution triumphed, that of France followed and prevailed. Now, in our time, the murderous assault comes like a bolt from the clear sky—France is overwhelmed and beaten down by the terrific storm of battle—but with a supreme effort she rises again, throws off the crushing weight of defeat, and once more raises aloft, to heaven her fallen but unsullied flag, glorious emblem of the liberties of the world."

MacMonnies was working in his studio at Giverny, in military section of the battle of the Marne, when Joffre and Foch "turned them back" in 1914. The experience counts for much in his creative projects today.

ART AND BUSINESS: INTERDEPENDENTS

Art to the man in the street never had a much more honored existence than that of the orphan in the home, but it really is apt to give us a shock when we realize that much of the antagonism to art comes from those who would "unhesitatingly declare themselves to be business men"—plain business men who know nothing whatever about art and care very little besides—and who "horrible dicta," go on their way rejoicing in the efficiency of their methods and the progressiveness of their acumen.

The politician who represents the business man is willing as a rule to go even further than this. Thinking himself secure in the fact that art has few friends and fewer strongholds and cannot therefore be in the public interest, he is quite willing and not infrequently indecently anxious to destroy it. A lot of silly pictures of dogs and cats, are art, and the artist is a poor creature and seldom a business man and never a political light. So he ruthlessly votes against art subsidies and whets a ragged wit upon its forlornness with the ancient joke of the couple who had decided to make their youngest "a harlot on account of 'is being a bit weak in 'is ead.'"

It is not at all an unusual occurrence for an art institution to receive, in the morning, letters from an unusually progressive textile manufacturer, bitterly complaining that he has to go far abroad for his designs—and "couldn't the art institution do something to subsidize schools of artistic design to meet the difficulty." On the same afternoon, perhaps, Parliament, or Congress, will meet, and a modest vote for art is met by the same manufacturer's political representative with jeers and jokes calculated to place art and all its works where they consider it properly belongs—in limbo. The situation has its humor but the intention cannot be said to be far sighted. The business man seemingly can't see farther back than the counter, while the politician forgets even the manufacturer he represents. The kernel of the matter is surely that art and business are inseparable and interdependent.

The manufacturer is in the air without the designer and the designer needs the manufacturer in order to express himself, while the merchant and business man is solidly dependent upon both.

It again comes back to the superstition of pictures being art, and art pictures. If the museums held exhibitions of currently designed textiles and the thousand and one things in which art and commerce are allied, the plain man would inevitably realize the connection between the two and his preconceptions would go by the board. But if everything in a museum must be historical, not to say anciently historical, and the finer arts of painting and sculpture are insisted upon to the practical exclusion of all else, there is some excuse for thinking that art is out of touch with business and concerned with what the man in the street calls luxuries.

Undoubtedly one of the greatest needs of a young country is the subsidizing of art and design of every kind, and sorrowfully it is the one thing which is, as a rule, entirely neglected. Business makes tremendous strides and every one is proud of it, and unites in encouraging it, but if the heaven of design, without which manufacture is shorn of its individuality and nationality, is neglected because its value is not so superficially obvious, business becomes a crude affair and we see the deplorable results in our surroundings which are supposed to be inseparable from a new country. But they are only inseparable from a new country because the new country has been too stupid to develop its art and design at the same pace as its manufactures, and this is all the more surprising because the manufacturing element in a young country is usually politically powerful and highly protected, and could, if it wished, bring pressure to bear upon its representatives which would obviate any possibility of their condemning the very thing most necessary to progress of the interests they represent.

Art is surely just as much a national asset as anything else, but the raw material of manufacture is not an activity of good to be used for the benefit of the community and it therefore behooves the community neither to ignore it nor to place it upon a pedestal, but to use it with thankfulness and enthusiasm to beautify and refine everything that claims its aid.

SARGENT'S "ROCKFELLER"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the academic shades of Pocantico Hills, last summer, Sargent had unlimited opportunities for "stalking" Mr. Rockefeller, with a view to intimate impressionistic portraiture. He bagged two fine studies, one of which is expected to add distinction to the impending winter Academy. The other is shown at the Knoedler Galleries, where naturally it attracts all sorts of attention. While not one person in a thousand is qualified to criticize the canvas as a personal likeness, everybody is interested to see how Mr. Rockefeller looks to the great argus-eyed painter, Sargent. And then, there is the keen excitement of finding out how Sargent's magical brush will acquire itself in a gilt-edged portrait commission, after having forsworn that line of work these several years past.

Well, let us say it at once—Sargent is himself again, and almost at his best. Almost, but not quite. After hitting upon an admirable yet simple and unconventional seated pose, and after having dashed in the elemental tones and accessory details—blue-black coat with voluminous buff-tinted trousers, and relaxed yet alert hands in easy abandon on the lap—after having fixed these secondary matters with a swift and splendid virtuosity comparable to that of the Marquand portrait in the Metropolitan, the artist seems to have lost his inspiration, or at least his triumphant audacity, when it came to painting in the head. "I could be did eventually achieve the head, too—a three-quarters front face, with a shrewd little twinkling eyes, a pointed nose that gives a slightly vulpine expression, and a ruddy golf-links complexion that shines out somewhat disproportionately from the opaque shadows of the plain background. The features are modeled with mastery skill and elaboration. Possibly the elaboration is too apparent. At any rate, it is in a different mood and gesture, one might almost say a different technique, from the rest of the picture."

THE AUSTRALIAN ART ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—In the Athenaeum Gallery recently, His Excellency, Sir Arthur Stanley, opened the fifth annual exhibition of the Australian Art Association.

The membership of this association is limited to artists who have in some measure proved their fitness to produce work worthy to be placed before the public. Each member exhibiting is allowed a proportional amount of wall space, and all contributions are hung or placed without selection. As the title implies, the activities of the association are not confined to Victoria, but operate from the various art centers of the Commonwealth.

The show this year was unusually strong in portraiture, though many fine landscapes were also to be found on the walls. Three Sydney painters of note, Miss Florence Rodway, Mr. Norman Carter and Mr. J. R. Jackson, made an attractive display. None of the five pastels of Miss Rodway is a work of special importance, but her "Columbine" is a poignant study treated with grace and spontaneity, and in "The New Teapot" she has achieved something in the way of composition.

Mr. Jackson's "Memories," a brilliantly lighted interior, pitched in the high key which the artist affects, possesses many acceptable qualities, and the figure of the girl standing by the couch is handled with skill and refinement. The general arrangement of the picture, however, is not free from a hint of awkwardness. In "A Summer Afternoon" and "On the Murrumbidgee" the artist shows his power in dealing with the outdoor figures. In Mr. Carter we have a painter of the more restrained and scholastic type. He hangs no dominant portrait this year, but his reputation loses nothing by the showing of his small soldier panel, "An Anzac," and by his figure studies, "Black and Green" and "Purple and Brown."

Another portraitist who has come to the front this year is Mr. Clewin Harcourt, with his "Lady in Black," a well-studied work of singular grace and dignity. The "August" of Mr. W. B. McInnes, is remarkable for its clear definitions and for the skill and judgment with which the figures of the plowmen and horses are introduced; still, in this work, and in a lesser degree in "A Spring Harvest," there is evidence of a lack of atmosphere.

Mr. F. McCubbin was well represented by two powerfully handled half-length portraits and a landscape happily entitled "Spring." The work of Mr. Leslie Wilkie, which has not been too much seen of late, is confined to portraiture, his "Enid" and "Portrait of a Lady" being brilliant and characteristic. A landscape which was a prominent feature, is Mr. E. Officer's "Evening at Black Rock," a somewhat somber composition, but poetically conceived.

Of the various pastel studies presented by Miss Cumbræ Stewart, one of the most impressive is "Jeune Femme," a work of rare delicacy and penetration. The artist also hangs a large full-length portrait of a lady in oils entitled "In 1870." Mr. Norman MacGeorge's principal canvas is his "Amber Evening," but he also shows some lesser landscapes which freely express his grasp of stormy weather effects. Mr. Louis McCubbin exhibits two landscapes in which the finer sentiment of nature is not sacrificed to a free and vigorous handling and Mr. A. McCleintock is represented by 12 water colors, of which the most attractive is "Mountain Mists."

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THE HOME FORUM

True Common Sense

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COMMON sense evidently expresses only a viewpoint. Even a cursory examination will show that the things that are done in the name of common sense are as varied as there seem to be good or evil desires in human consciousness. It may be cited as a reason for selfishness, or it may act as a stimulus for doing right. For instance, was it not a sensible thing to do, so the argument went, to be ready at all times with an enormous standing army for anything likely to happen? The flaw in the "sensible" argument was that a splendidly equipped fighting machine was sure to become a huge temptation for the expression of national avarice, and the lust for power and material dominion. Human nature was liable to tire of merely marching the machine up the hill just to march it down again, and the belief that that which is held in human consciousness generation after generation will be externalized, was extremely likely to act. Besides a big fighting machine was nothing but a manifestation of the belief that might is right and such a belief would act as a strong incentive to putting the machine into use. What has been said of an army for conquest may also be applied to many forms of business and politics. Here so many things are done in the name of common sense that only condone evil that the use of this term is misleading to say the least. All this goes to show that there should be a proper standard of common sense, otherwise the use of this term (as it is now often heard) is a ludicrous excuse and common sense becomes nonsense.

Plainly, then, common sense should be based upon something more substantial than mere human opinion. It is, therefore, always wise to see what a lack of any assertion of the rule of common sense, for the use of this term should point to but one basis, a one foundation and that is Principle. This, of course, makes the

entire matter plain, for we see at once that if mankind would first of all consult Principle instead of the things of physical sense, such as fear, greed, pride, or lust in all of its various phases, humanity's common sense would simply mean a stand for Principle or the right, at all times and under all circumstances. Was not this precisely the way in which Christ Jesus looked at this matter? The Father, or divine Principle, was at all times first in his consideration, so to him the most sensible thing to do was always to obey the will of God, good,—and Jesus was in every way the most practical and sensible man that ever inhabited the earth.

In the events that surround the crucifixion, one may easily see the evidence of two varieties of common sense. To Christ Jesus, for instance, it was common sense to be obedient even unto death thus to show the world that the great working Principle of his life was Love. To Peter, on the other hand, it was also a plain case of common sense (based upon fear) to deny his Master in order to save his own life. It is not difficult to classify all actions based upon common sense either with the kind for which the Master stood or the class which the cowardice of Peter represented.

True common sense is always spiritually courageous; that is, it has the courage to deny self. If this is remembered, it will easily point out the way that will prove itself to have been the right one. It took perhaps more courage, to cite a familiar example, for Moses to remain in the wilderness forty years and overcome self than it did to create an uprising or a rebellion among the Hebrews against Egypt, yet the years in the wilderness really gave Moses a most excellent common sense. It took more courage for Naaman, the leper, to obey Elisha and humble self than it did to disregard the prophet's request to go wash in Jordan seven times, yet was it not

just plain common sense to be obedient to Elisha if Naaman expected to be healed? The world, the flesh and the devil, evil, have always been very anxious to appear as the sole possessors of common sense. That is why it is so necessary to deny material self and sense and stand for Principle in order to defeat these deceitful errors.

The question then naturally arises: "How can anyone obtain the courage to be really sensible, that is, to stand for Principle?" The courage required to do right under all circumstances (and surely this must be the sensible way to live) can be obtained solely through the spiritual understanding received from a study and demonstration of Christian Science, for Christian Science imparts that true perception of Principle which makes it easy to recognize what is the right, therefore the sensible thing to do. If we all understood Christian Science, everybody would have the viewpoint of righteousness or of Christian Science only and the scientific would be, as it should be, the sensible to us. As Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 105): "Science would have no conflict with Life or common sense, if this sense were consistently sensible."

Furthermore, it becomes clear that a stand for Principle unites one with God, good, who is the only true source of power and strength, of life, truth, and love in the universe. Hence how sensible it is to stand on the side of the Almighty. This, of course, means to agree with Spirit and disagree with matter. In its final analysis, as Jesus' life so generously proved, true common sense is a denial of reality, power, or intelligence in matter. "Matter," says Mrs. Eddy, "is an error of statement. This error in the premise leads to errors in the conclusion in every statement into which it enters." (Science and Health, p. 277.) It certainly cannot be common sense, therefore, to agree with matter or error. What was it Jesus said about the man whose materiality was the basis of his so-called common sense that bade him build larger barns to hold more and more of the things of earth, things that would satisfy his material desires but become a barrier to his spiritual awakening? The Master declared that God would say unto such a man, "Thou fool." But of the widow, who, among the crowd of rich men, had cast into the treasury of the temple two mites, her entire earthly sense of living, he said: "This poor widow hath cast in more than they all." It is needless to ask which one of these two characters was possessed of true common sense.

The Testimony of the Dust

Voices are crying from the dust of Tyre, From Karnak, and the stones of Babylon—

"We raised our pillars upon self-deceit, And perished from the large gaze of the sun."

A grandeur looked down upon the pyramid, A glory came on Greece, a light on Rome; But in them all the ancient Traitor hid, And so they passed like momentary foam.

There was no substance in their soaring hopes: The voice of Thebes is now a desert cry; A spider bars the road with filmy ropes, Where once the feet of Carthage thundered by.

A bitter cry where once Queen Dido laughed; A thistle nods where once the Forum poured; A lizard lifts and listens on a shaft, Where once of old the Coliseum roared.

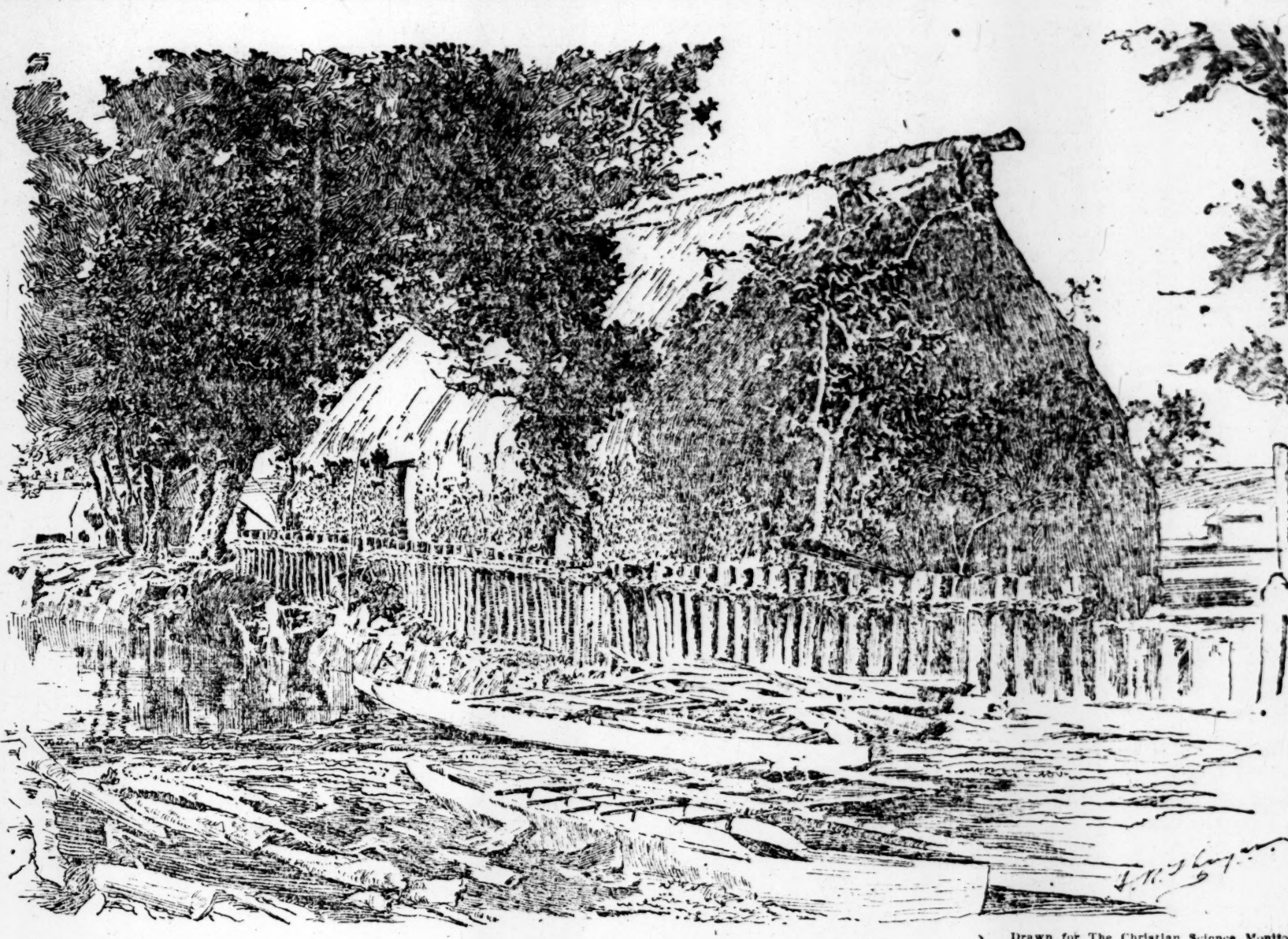
It is a Vision waiting and aware; And you must draw it down, O men of worth— Draw down the New Republic held in air, And make for it foundations on the Earth.

—Edwin Markham.

Stravinsky, most of all the fine creative artists of Russia, represents in his art the Slavonic element, M. Montagu-Nathan says in "Contemporary Russian Composer." "No other Russian composer so faithfully carries on the tradition established by the father of Russian music, and no other realizes so fully the meaning of the dictum of Mussorgsky that music must continue to reflect our human evolution, or die. Of late years there have been one or two totally ingenious experiments destined to perpetuate the nationalist tradition. But the composers of operas consisting entirely of crude folk-song have overlooked the circumstance that such experiments belong to a past age, that musical Russia has experienced both the exploitation of pure folk-song as its secondary employment rather as basic substance or as material only to be used for illustrative purposes; in a word, that Russian music, as a society, having grown out of 'Italianomania,' has no further need of such primitive weapons of protest."

Human Problems

I have never seen a human problem which is not soluble.—Lloyd George.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Native House, Fiji Islands

In the pitch dark we forded a river, allowing the horse to find his own way in and out, and at last came to a five-foot high palisade of thick bamboos, surrounding a cluster of dim, tall objects that looked more like haystacks than anything else. My men lowered the bars of a gate and I rode into the village. All was dark and silent, but my men soon routed out the inhabitants of the biggest house, ran and looked for a light, and succeeded in finding a ship's lantern. This they lit, and then proceeded un-

ceremoniously to take possession of the house, lighting a fire in the small, square fire pit near the door, "shooing" the sleepers out from under their mats on the floor, and depositing my various packages in convenient places. The inhabitants took all this as a matter of course, merely asking (or so I judged), who the marvelous apparition might be, and then squatting down outside the doorways to stare their fill, in stolid amazement. I looked about me with interest, examining my quarters. The house was about thirty feet by fifteen or twenty.

There was only one room. The roof was very high, and supported by a central post cut from a big breadfruit tree. All around the walls were pillars, or rather pilasters, of similar wood, about four feet apart. The rafters were of bamboo, the ridge-pole of breadfruit. Between the pillars of the walls was fine tapestry work of reeds, which were laced together with black and red sinnet (coconut fiber) woven in pretty patterns. The floor was covered with a net parquet of interlaced strips of bamboo, hidden here and there by the sleeping mats of fine plaited

rush or pandanus. There were three doors, one in the gable end, and one at each side, but no windows. I had been careful to enter by the side door, being warned by Gideon not on any account to go through the end door, which was for him and other kaisi (commoners) the side door being reserved for chiefs. The outside of the house, as I saw it next morning, was very neatly covered with reedwork, the roof being thatched with dried grass. Like all mountain houses, it stood on an earthen platform about four feet high, faced with stones, and surrounded by a shallow ditch. Coconut logs, slightly notched, formed the only means of ascent to the doors. Not a nail was used in the whole building, everything being laced and tied together with sinnet.—Beatrice Grimshaw, in "Fiji and Its Possibilities."

Dining Out in Ecbatana

"And do you fancy that because we lodge in mud houses and live four hundred, five hundred, I don't know how many hundred miles from a railroad, we have neither forms nor refreshments? O la! la! But I came so near making the mistake myself that when, from one moment to another, I pecked my trunk for Persia, the last thing it occurred to me to put into it was a supply of visiting cards." writes H. G. Dwight in his book, "Persian Miniatures."

"What, then, was my stupefaction in Hamadan to find myself... nibbling through mountains of dinners and trotting about from door to door with as much zeal as would have done credit to the most sedulous man about town.... Still, for people brought up

to go to the theater, to listen to music, to visit museums and libraries, to lounge in clubs and to read newspapers, Ecbatana, agreeable as it is, is after all a little barer of resources than some capitals. There is a post, to be sure; but it arrives only twice a week—when it does not happen to be held up by storms in the Caspian or snow in the passes—and our mail is anywhere from two weeks to two months old by the time we get it. So when we have answered our letters, balanced our accounts, and otherwise dealt with our estate, what else have we to do... but to entertain and be entertained by each other? And how shall we do it other than as we used to do it at home?

"It is curious, though, how an old

matter will renew itself in an unfamiliar setting, and how a man will never tire of a game he has played all his life. The most hardened diner out, for instance, could hardly fail to be amused by a dinner party whose exact time could not be set. That is one charm of our dinner parties. For while Hamadan recognizes the existence of noon, Hamadan sets its own watch by the variable hour of sunset—which also marks the boundary between date and date. Our believing clocks therefore go their own gait with the most refreshing independence, save for rare corrections by a not too accessible missionary sundial. And a guest who arrives for dinner in time for the last course can always invoke the slowness of his watch; while those of the more moral sort make a practice of comparing time-pieces beforehand, in order not to appear on the scene of action an hour too early or too late.

"There are other ways in which going out to dinner in Hamadan is given a flavor of its own. In front of us, marches Habib, and perhaps Mehdi Ali, too, bearing a lily. A lily? A lily—though not the same kind as the... one borne by Mr. Gilbert's pure young man in his medieval hand. This lily—or lily, which means the same thing—guides our patient-leathered feet past the pitfalls of Hamadan, being a candle stuck into a tin tube, with a small glass globe at the top to protect the flame from the winds of Elvend. By the light of it we make our way through dark and muddy streets to a sublime porte recessed in a semicircle of decorative plaster panels. At one end of this recess is a Loggia dei Lanzi, tenanted not by Benvenuto Cellini but by a dozing beggar or two, who do not fail to profit by the time it takes that low door to open. It is studded, the door, with spikes, bosses, knockers, locks, clamps, and blings of brass which answer the flicker of the lily while Habib pounds, shouting, 'Mosh'di Hasan! Ker Hasan! Hajji Hasan!' in a climax of honorific titles that are long in producing their effect."

"By this time Hasan has found the house-boy he went to look for, and we are led out of the octagon by a third door, through a low brick tunnel, into a cloister that is worth traveling five hundred miles from a railroad to see, encircled as it is by pillars of the imitable Persian slowness, with stalactite capitals, set between a narrow ambulatory and a black pool. Our candles flicker the length of it, past a swimming star or two, to another crooked little passage of mystery that finally emerges into the biggest court of all, with a high talar at each end and an enormous pool between them. Up a steep flight of brick steps we climb, across a talar, through a huge room as cool as an iceberg, and on into a cozy little one where fagots snap in a stucco fireplace."

The Consciousness of Right
Great is the consciousness of right. Sweet is the answer of a good conscience.—Whittier.

Scott Liked Campbell's Poetry

In "Biographies and Miscellanies," Washington Irving says that Scott "took a cordial delight in Campbell's poetry." "What a pity it is," said he to me, "that Campbell does not give full sweep to his genius. He has wings that would bear him up to the skies, and he does, now and then, spread them grandly, but folds them up again and resumes his perch, as if afraid to launch away. The fact is, he is a bugbear to himself. The brightness of his early success is a detriment to all his future efforts. He is afraid of the shadow that his own fame casts before him."

"Little was Scott aware at the time that he, in truth, was a 'bugbear' to Campbell. This I infer from an observation of Mrs. Campbell's in reply to an expression of regret on my part that her husband did not attempt something on a grand scale. 'It is the market so long as Cairns' says that he lives in the same age with Scott and Byron.' I asked why. 'Oh,' said she, 'they write so much and so rapidly. Now Campbell writes slowly,

and it takes him some time to get under way; and just as he is fairly begun, out comes one of his poems, that sets the world agog and quite daunts him, so that he throws by his pen in despair.'"

"I pointed out the essential differences in their kinds of poetry, and the qualities which insured perpetuity to that of her husband. 'You can't persuade Campbell of that,' said she. 'He is apt to undervalue his own works, and to consider his own little lights put out whenever they come blazing with their great torches.'"

"I repeated the conversation to Scott some time afterwards, and it drew forth a characteristic comment. 'Pooh!' said he, good-humoredly, 'how can Campbell mistake the matter so much? Poetry goes by quality, not by bulk. My poems are mere cairns, wrought up, perhaps, with a cunning hand, and may pass well in the market so long as Cairns' are the fashion; but they are mere Scotch pebbles after all; now Tom Campbell's are real diamonds, and diamonds of the first water.'"

Stravinsky

conception. He is a man of the time, he has not failed to understand the function of music in its relation to humanity, and he appears to cherish a profound belief (and it is not surprising that he should) in the possibility of composing music that is significant both as music and as an expression of race."

"What are the characteristics that render Stravinsky one of the most important composers of the day?" "In nothing is the spirit of an age so clearly reflected as in its humor. In humor and its verbal expression we are able to trace that process of materialization and dematerialization which characterizes the progress of everything in the universe. If we glance at the pages of British literature we have no difficulty in discerning the symptoms of this process. To recognize its workings we have only to compare the emphasis with which Dickens finds it necessary to underline a ridiculous situation or personal attribute, with the lightness of touch

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, DEC. 10, 1917

EDITORIALS

"Over-Impudentified"

A FAMOUS historian of the last century wrote a delightful essay in which, under the title of "The Great Lawsuit between the Parishes of St. Dennis and St. George in the Water," he dwelt, with a quaint humor, on the twenty years struggle between the France of Napoleon and the England of George III. The time is surely ripe for some humorist of today to amuse the world, after the manner of Aristophanes, with an account of the great lawsuit between Robin Hop and John Barleycorn. For John Barleycorn is in the dock, and the principal witness against him is his old confederate Robin Hop, turned informer. Surely the Judge on this occasion should be Sir Matthew Hale, for it was that prince of scale holders who once declared that "When rogues fall out, honest men get their own."

Never since the Sausage Seller, in the Fifth Century before the Christian era, belabored Cleon, with his tongue and strings of puddings, on the Athenian stage, has the pot described the kettle as quite so black as Robin Hop now represents poor John Barleycorn. And the worst of it is that it is most of it quite true, only, coming from Robin, it really does sound like an echo of the Sausage Seller:—

"What's your own diet? How do you contrive to keep the city Passive and hushed—What kind of drink drives ye to that presumption?"

To which Cleon or John, for want of a better argument, replies:—

"I'll burst into the Council House, and storm and blow and bluster."

It, indeed, all sounds quite modern, and written for the occasion, though the Athenians were, like John Milton's Laughter, "holding both their sides" over it, more than twenty-two centuries ago.

For decades, it now appears, Robin, with a tear in his eye, and a choke in his throat, has recognized the injustice he was suffering at the hands of his unworthy and intemperate younger brother John. "Thus," he says, and he feels constrained to pay for room in the papers to advertise it, "our product has been unjustly and improperly linked with those influences—over which we have had no control—that have actually promoted intemperance." It is John, the reprobated John, the immoral and seductive Barleycorn, who tempted the visitor, to the saloons of America, with "hard," with "ardent," yes with "distilled liquors"—distilled liquors in leaded type, please—whilst Robin, holding by the hand the beer bottle, the "handmaiden" to "True Temperance"—true temperance in leaded type, this time with capitals—hid shamefacedly behind the bar, lest the patent stopper of Temperance, "the perfection of modern bottling," as the advertisement is careful to explain, should be degraded by even a peep at the cork of "false mental association," which is rather a roundabout way of saying the whiskey bottle. But today the action of Congress has dried Robin's tears, he introduces the handmaiden fearlessly and without shame to every supporter of Temperance who passes through the swing doors, and advances to the bar. John, on the other hand, is where he always should have been, behind other bars, the bars of the bonded warehouse, so Robin borrows another sentiment from the Sausage Seller:—

"Such as these you now behold him, all his life has he been known: Till he reaped a reputation, in a harvest of his own."

Now everybody knows that in every properly conceived romance there is always a deus ex machina who rescues the distressed maiden from dire and hideous dangers. Thus Perseus unchained Andromeda from the rock, whilst Ivanhoe saved Rebecca from the stake. And so Perseus-Congress slew the dragon "Distilled Liquor" and saved Beer, the "Handmaiden of Temperance" from the jaws of "False Mental Association." It is all set forth without prejudice, in the Handmaiden's tribute to Perseus-Congress, that is to say in the latest advertisement of "The United States Brewers' Association," and may be read by a grateful and admiring, beer-drinking public in ipissima verba, as thus:—"For years we have hoped, with the wine growers, that some factor might intervene which would enable us to sever, once and for all, the shackles that bound our wholesome products—light wines and beers, the handmaidens to True Temperance—to ardent spirits in popular mental association and actual business practise. The Federal enactment prohibiting the distillation of spirituous liquors has broken those chains at last." Oh! the pathos of it! But the longest night ends in the dawn. Robin chained to his bar while John, like "the wicked baronet," made faces at him, saw the swing doors pushed back by Perseus-Congress, armed with the sword of "Federal enactment," and saw John carried away to the prison of "Bonded Warehouse." It reads like The Pilgrim's Progress or the Bab Ballads, perhaps most like the latter, for Robin after all was rescued, without an effort on his own part, just as was the Reverend Hopley Porter.

"Who held a curate's rank At Assesmilk-cum-Worter."

Hopley was compelled to renounce his previous ways by sheer intimidation, and he described his sudden change of heart in this way.

"For years I've longed for some Excuse for this revulsion: Now that excuse has come— I do it on compulsion! : : :"

In the interests of truth, and that history may be cleanly written, it has to be admitted, however, that the Reverend Hopley, unlike the brewers, was diverted, by compulsion, from the path of virtue. Still there remains the instance of his rival the Reverend Clayton Hooper

curate at Spiffton-extra-Soooper, whose career is summed up by the poet in a verse which might have been written to describe the position of the Brewer in the United States today:—

"And Hooper holds his ground, In mildness daily growing— They think him, all around, The mildest curate going."

All of them, the admirers of the Handmaiden that is, all except John Barleycorn. John knows all about the temperance of the Handmaiden. To him the good elder brother is just engaged in a game of what the Chinese call "saving-face" and the French camouflage, and so he feels towards him very much as the Paphlagonian did to the Sausage Seller, Agoracritus:—

"Alas, I'm circumvented and undone, Out-faced and over-impudentified."

And the great cold world is likely to agree with John.

War-Savings Certificates

THE real significance of the campaign just inaugurated, in the United States, to sell war-savings certificates to the amount of \$2,000,000,000, lies in the fact that it will induce people to refrain from using goods needed by the Government for the prosecution of the war. The Hon. Basil P. Blackett, of the British-Financial Mission to the United States, speaking of the successful war-savings certificates campaign waged in Great Britain, recently said: "Our war-savings committee set out, not with the object so much of raising \$100,000,000, or \$200,000,000, or \$300,000,000, or pounds, for the Government as of persuading people not to use goods and services that were wanted for the war, and to increase the goods and services that were available for the war by working harder and not wasting."

What is going to win the war for the Allies and for humanity is not money, but men and supplies. An appeal is made to the masses because it is largely among the masses that the strength of the Government lies.

It is the hope of the Government at Washington that the war-savings certificates will be placed in the hands of 30,000,000 investors. Should the object be accomplished it would virtually enlist just that number of people in the great army which is fighting for the rights of men. The great strength of the nation could perhaps be expressed in no more forcible way than in the achievement of this purpose. The \$2,000,000,000 which it is expected will be raised by this campaign will go a long way toward buying the matériel needed for military purposes, and every man, woman, and child who invests even so small an amount as twenty-five cents in the thrift stamps, which may be exchanged for certificates, may feel that he or she has subscribed more than that amount toward bringing about a victorious peace. The money, if carried in a pocket, will bear no interest. If lent to the Government, by investment in these stamps or in war-savings certificates, it will increase in value as time passes, and the investor will accordingly be a beneficiary. But a far greater benefit will come to him in helping the Government to overcome one of the greatest foes which mankind has ever faced. For this war is the individual's war. That is why these war-savings certificates should go into every family in the United States. Every dollar so invested is a dollar diverted from the purchase of some comfort or luxury that need not be bought. Every dollar that is put into this government loan means just so much more purchasing power for the Government. The investment is of the safest possible sort. It is a good one also because the interest rate is attractive. It is a convenient one because the purchaser of these certificates can turn them into money on short notice, should he need to use the money for other purposes. It is a wise investment because it will tend to teach the investor the lesson of thrift.

Germany and Switzerland

THE exposure made by M. Weiller, in the columns of M. Clémenceau's paper, L'Homme Libre, the emancipated L'Homme Enchaîné, as to the way in which Germany is gaining control of the entire electrical plant of Switzerland, will surprise no one who has been familiar with affairs in Switzerland during the last three years, and especially during the last two years. It is, in fact, almost exactly two years ago that vigorous complaint was made in Switzerland, through the Socialist paper, the Berner Tagwacht, concerning the way in which Swiss industry was being "internationalized." The extent to which this had been achieved even then, however, must have come as a surprise to many.

Foremost amongst the industries thus affected was the electrical industry. Those who took the trouble to inquire into the matter had no difficulty in discovering the status of the bank for electrical undertakings at Zürich; how it was founded by the Deutsche Bank, which, in its turn, financed the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft in Berlin, a concern which, even at that time, seemed in a fair way to monopolize the whole electrical industry of the Republic. Now the famous Walter Rathenau, who lately arrived in Switzerland with some 600 young specialists, with a view to forming a trust of all the electrical concerns in the country, is president of the great Berlin electrical firm, and thus is only consolidating and completing a work upon which his father, who preceded him in the presidency, had been engaged for several years.

The disturbing element in the matter is the fact that this condition of affairs has, of course, been well known to the Swiss authorities all along, and yet, in spite of this, no doubt on the plea of threatened coal shortage, they have been pushing forward the electrification of the state railways. It is possible, of course, that the Swiss Government may defend its attitude by insisting that it does not matter who owns the industries in a country, for, in a time of war or threatened war, the Government has supreme powers, and can assume complete control. In view of the light which the last three and a half years have thrown upon German methods, however, such a contention is, of course, untenable. The Swiss may be sure, if they are not already sure, that all this

has been provided against by Herr Rathenau, and that, at the desired moment, every electrified railway in Switzerland could be brought to a standstill, and kept at a standstill for as long as necessary.

Then, following fast upon the Weiller exposures, comes the news that Krupps have opened a branch factory at Lucerne. Those who recall the incident will recognize the significance of this fact in connection with the boast of Colonel Egli, during his trial at Zürich, some two years ago, that in the event of a German invasion of Switzerland the Germans "could be at Lucerne the same night." It is not yet possible, perhaps, to draw inevitable conclusions from all these facts—the present war has been preeminently a war of surprises—but the Allies would do well to watch Switzerland, closely.

Relief in Waterways

THE recent meeting of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, at Miami, Fla., draws attention once more to the admitted possibilities, not only for the improvement of the numerous protected channels which thread the Atlantic coast from Eastport, Me., to Key West, Fla., but for the opening to commerce and transportation of many rivers now used only for power.

In his interesting account of his "Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," Henry D. Thoreau, the naturalist of Concord, Mass., refers repeatedly to the many canal boats and barges which he saw while rowing up the Merrimack with his brother in 1839. The canal boats, eighty years ago, were used in transporting thousands of tons of merchandise to and from the river cities of Concord and Manchester, N. H., and Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, and Newburyport, Mass., and also, through the Middlesex Canal, between Lowell and Boston. But the locks which enabled the canal boats to compass the numerous falls of the Merrimack went out of commission, the river itself was allowed to become more shallow, with the building of the railroad along its banks, and, for the last thirty or forty years, the principal craft on the waterway have been little larger than the canoe in which Hannah Dustin and her companions escaped from the Indians, 142 years before Thoreau paddled on the stream in his home-made dory.

During the last half century every important effort tending toward the development of inland or coastal waterways has been fought by the railroad interests. The Cape Cod Canal would doubtless have been built years earlier than it was, but for the opposition of the Old Colony Railroad Company, and the proposed canal connecting the Taunton River with Boston Harbor was opposed by the same company, while New York railroad interests made every effort to discourage a deeper Erie Canal.

Some of the railroad managers now realize that had these waterways been built, had the navigation of the Merrimack, even for small lighters, been maintained, the facilities thus afforded would not only have considerably lightened the burdens of which the railroads now complain, but would undoubtedly have contributed many thousands of dollars to the income accounts of the rail lines, through increase in the commercial prosperity of the inland cities and towns.

The Railroad War Board of the United States has recently asked the railroad and trolley line companies to cooperate in solving the transportation problems of the nation, and it is to be hoped that the available inland waterways will be included in whatever plan may be adopted.

Rabat

THE people of Salli, the Moroccan port of notorious memory, cannot look down on Rabat, which lies at the other side of the Bu Ragrag, that is, they cannot do so literally, because Rabat, built, as it is, on the low cliffs past which the Bu Ragrag "sweeps grandly by," looks down on Salli. From the point of view of regard, however, the people of Salli hold themselves in high esteem and look down on the people of Rabat, for did not they, the people of Salli, once form themselves into an independent state? And was not the Sultan Zidan, in 1625, obliged to send all the way to Charles I, in England, to get help for their subjection? And did not Charles, after thinking over the matter for eleven years, at last send ships of war against them and demolish their fortifications? And did he not receive in return from the Sultan a great present of horses, and 300 Christian slaves? And did not the whole business, and like incidents that happened along that coast, furnish Charles with an excuse for levying ship money? And was not ship money the match that fired the powder barrel of the Great Rebellion? So is history made.

But to return to Salli, or rather Rabat, for the day of Salli is past and Rabat has supplanted it these many years. Salli was an ancient city before Rabat was thought of, and yet Rabat cannot be said to be modern, for it was as far back as the year 1184 that the city was founded, by Yak'ub el Mansur, and, in the early centuries of its history, it was chiefly notorious as a pirate stronghold. In those days the ransoming of Christian slaves from Barbary pirates was one of the stock obligations of Christian kings, and Rabat evidently derived a considerable advantage from the custom. Like Salli, it often rebelled against authority, and, like Salli, was often subject to bitter reprisals, one of the most modern of these being in 1774, when Muhammad XVII marched against the town, and demolished El Mansur's Kasbah. Then, in 1851, it looked across the Bu Ragrag, with ill-concealed satisfaction, when Salli was bombarded by French warships because it had plundered a stranded vessel. The French admiral went away, on that occasion, without effecting very much, except that he hurled into the city bombs which exploded at intervals for forty years afterwards; but, some six years ago, the French returned, and not only to Salli and to Rabat but to the greater part of the land of the Sultan.

So times have changed for both Rabat and Salli. With almost bewildering rapidity General Lyautey is working changes that mean roads and railways, new towns, paved streets, telegraphs, and motor car services.

Then in 1915, there was a great fair at Casablanca, and in 1916 a great fair at Fez, and now there is a great fair at Rabat. And the man who saw Rabat some ten years ago, who first caught sight of its famous tower, the Borj el Hasan, far out to sea, whose ship cast anchor in the "forbidding roadstead" who took his courage in his hands and went to the shore over the impossible bar in a huge flat-bottomed boat, rowed by some sixteen descendants of sea rovers; who landed at the water gate and made his way through the ancient city, reminiscent, as are most Moorish cities, of "Bible times," the man who had done all these things would surely see great differences today. Yet, in all essentials, it is the same Rabat, as it is the same Morocco. So much is clear enough from Raymond Koechlin's description, in the Paris Temps, of the great fair of Rabat. There is something very familiar in that cavalcade of white-robed horsemen "coming at full gallop to make obeisance to the Sultan," something very familiar in the Sultan's gray horse, in the "lemon-colored trappings," in the green parasol, and in the "tremendous fantasias" carried out by Arab horsemen "with much expenditure of blank cartridge."

Notes and Comments

IT SURELY is an interesting and significant comment on how the English business man views the position in Ireland that one of the largest banks in London should take over an Irish banking concern, and seek to establish branches in all parts of the country. The Sinn Féiner may demand the "amazingly impossible," as John Dillon declared irritably the other day. There may be a great show of hurleys and a great splash of speech throughout the country, but the Irish farmer, as he takes ever a larger amount, on market day, to the bank in the "big town beyant," will be ever less and less inclined to do more for Sinn Féin than enjoy "the tawk there is to it."

THERE is not likely to be any criticism of the statue of General Grant, by Frederick C. Hibbard, of Chicago, completed under a commission of the State of Illinois, for adornment of the National Park at Vicksburg, Miss. Mr. Hibbard has, it appears, taken the precaution to scrutinize very closely the Grant photographs. At the time of the beginning of the siege, pictures showed the General looking rather concerned; at the end of it, his expression revealed freedom from care. "The Grant of my statue," the sculptor says, "is quiet and determined, as he was during the days of the long siege." Men who fought with Grant "before Vicksburg" have emphasized the composure of their chief at all times, either in immediate prospect of defeat or on the eve of victory.

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S London correspondent says that a Scottish member of Parliament has expressed the view that Edinburgh Castle would be an ideal home for the Scottish National War Museum. Such an idea commends itself to every one. The romantic castle is, as The Manchester Guardian remarks, "one of the most wonderful museums in Europe," and since, too, it does not fulfill the modern requirements for military barracks, it is pretty certain that there would be no difficulty in effecting the proposed change.

A DISCUSSION is now on as to the proper hour for ringing up the theater curtain, and, of course, there is displayed in the controversy a great variety of views. With most people, everything depends on circumstances. If they are on time, they are not particular as to the hour or minute set for the beginning of a performance or an entertainment, but if they are late, generally speaking, they do not see the sense in starting things so soon.

THERE was a rather amusing mistake in a recent Paris telegram which purported to describe the fighting in Passchendaele. It was, in fact, a translation from the Petit Parisien's Western Front news, and it said: "The Canadians were forced to shell the Presbyterian school and the Town Hall." It was hard to believe one's eyes. A Presbyterian school in Belgium? Then the meaning dawned; it was "le presbytère" that was meant, and "le presbytère" is, of course, the Roman Catholic priest's house.

AS AN evidence of the way in which the United States and its people are regarded by certain of the children of Prussian Kultur who have sought and found refuge and hospitality in the Republic, the following extract from a letter written by one of them concerning the "Yankee rabble," and found among some enemy alien papers seized in Hoboken, N. J., may interest the reader: "Do the cowardly dogs think they can raise their hands against our great, hard-struggling fatherland in its sorest hour of need? Let us therefore endure these humiliations silently with gnashing teeth, but our hour will come. We of the younger generation will remember the Star-Spangled Banana people, too. Hoch the Kaiser and the empire!" The Secret Service should take notice that the enemy Prussian in our midst, with characteristic genius, has apparently discovered a way of gnashing his teeth silently.

PRESIDENT JOHN M. THOMAS of Middlebury College, Vermont, has served notice upon his faculty and students that he will be ready, ax on shoulder, to lead them, during the Christmas vacation, on a wood-chopping expedition. There is a shortage of coal in the bins of the college, and President Thomas does not propose that its halls of learning or its dormitories, or its kitchen ranges shall be cold while the institution owns 25,000 acres of forest land, and has at its service brawny arms to cut enough timber to keep the fires burning. The faculty members and students, it is right to say, will be paid regular wages, by the day or by the cord, as they may elect. This emergency force will be housed in one of the summer hotels on Bread Loaf Mountain, and there are hopes that the president will permit his workers to invite the neighbors in of an evening. Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Hoover or Mr. Vanderlip could hardly ask for anything better than this in the way of conservation, economy, and thrift.